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Established 188

Austria	12 S	Kenya	5A
Belgium	20 B	Lebanon	22 L
Denmark	3:50 P	Luxembourg	22 L
Egypt	40 P	Morocco	2:50 P
France	22 P	Netherlands	1:50 P
Finland	2:50 P	Nigeria	9C
Germany	3:00 P	Norway	3:10 P
Greece	2:00 P	Portugal	20 P
Great Britain	20 P	Spain	4:20 P
India	18 D	Sweden	2:15 P
Iran	40 R	Switzerland	1:55 P
Italy	40 R	Turkey	ET
Japan	4:00 P	U.S. Military (EST)	ET
Yugoslavia	1:50 P		

Christians Impatient

Peace-Keepers Join Shooting in Beirut

BEIRUT, April 13 (UPI)—Members of the Arab peace-keeping troops today traded fire with Christian militiamen in suburban Beirut. A Christian leader said that after today he would not rely on talks to end the fighting, now five days old.

In southern Lebanon, meanwhile, residents reported a Palestinian buildup in some refugee camps and a brief Israeli machine-gun barrage. The firing, which occurred a day before Israel was to implement the second stage of a pullback, coincided with reports that Israel was dragging its feet in retreating from a key border village in the southeast and was building roads in the area.

In Beirut, Pierre Gemayel, the leader of the Christians' mainstream Phalangist party, said that his patience was wearing thin on cease-fire talks. Phalangist radio said that firing from the Arab peace-keeping force had tapered off, but it cautioned that, with the collapse of the 13th and 14th cease-fires since Sunday, "we are waiting to see if the other side will keep its word."



Political detainees file out of Rhodesia's Wha Wha camp.

119 Released in 1st Group

Multiracial Regime Frees Black Rhodesia Detainees

WHIA WHA PRISON, Rhodesia, April 13 (UPI)—Rhodesia's multiracial majority rule government today released more than 100 black political detainees, including some who have been jailed without trial for more than a decade.

A government spokesman said that 119 men were freed from a number of detention centers as part of a plan to release 461 detainees—nearly half the number in administrative detention.

Those released included black nationalists loyal to the two organizations that make up the militant guerrilla-backed Patriotic Front, which has vowed to fight the internal majority-rule agreement reached by Prime Minister Ian Smith and three moderate black leaders.

One hundred detainees emerged from this medium-security prison in the Rhodesian midlands near the town of Gwelo.

They were mostly withdrawn when speaking to 50 reporters taken to the prison by Rhodesian authorities but broke out in defiance and rival black nationalist songs when the facility's two wire-mesh gates were opened.

They included 41 members of Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Council, 29 members of the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole's faction of the African National Council, 25 members of Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union, 3 members of Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union, a man claiming no political affiliations and a member of the anti-apartheid organization United People's Organization.

The ZUPU member, tribal chief Timothy Mutumba, said that he was detained four years ago on suspicion of having failed to report to authorities the presence of guerrillas.

Mr. Muzorewa and Mr. Sithole are involved in the internal settlement. But Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe are co-leaders of the Patriotic Front, and their representatives in Rhodesia had said that it was unlikely Patriotic Front followers would be released.

Including Troop Pullback

Turkey Gives Waldheim Its Proposals on Cyprus

VIENNA, April 13—Turkey submitted detailed proposals here today for a settlement of the Cyprus crisis and for an eventual withdrawal of Turkish troops from the island, which has been divided between Greek and Turkish Cypriots since 1974.

The plan was worked out by the new Turkish government of Premier Bulent Ecevit, then put forward as Turkish Cypriot proposals. It will be a major factor in influencing the U.S. Congress in its decision on whether to agree with President Carter's request to end the arms embargo on Turkey.

The Turkish-inspired plan on the island's future offered a weak federal government designed to guarantee political equality between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities. It included a map apparently envisaging the return of less than 5 per cent of the island's territory to Greek Cypriot control. The future of Famagusta, the biggest city under Turkish control, would be negotiated as a separate item in the Turkish plan.

The proposals were handed to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, who must decide whether or not to recommend them as a basis to resume intercommunal talks between Greek Cypriots led by Cypriot President Spiros Kyprianou and the Turkish Cypriot community led by Rauf Denktaş. These talks had been stalled for a year because of political instability in Turkey before the election of Mr. Ecevit, diplomatic sources pointed out.

Plans Study

Mr. Waldheim said that he would announce his decision after studying the proposals overnight and discussing them at a second, previously unscheduled meeting here tomorrow with the Turkish side.

While details of the Turkish plan were not made public, it was discussed in broad outline at a press conference by two legal advisers to the Turkish Cypriot side. Necati Munir Erkin and Dr. Numan Soyas, a close associate of Mr. Ecevit.

The plan—which Turkish sponsors said could produce an independent, sovereign, bilingual and bicultural Cyprus—covered questions of territorial readjustment, a revised constitution and the status of Varosha.

On constitutional questions, the Turkish Cypriot proposal emphasized parity between the two communities. It recommended separate ethnic assemblies plus a federal assembly in which both communities would be equally represented "to prevent the domination of one community by the other but devised to avoid 'the risk of complete deadlock.'"

The Turkish Cypriot advisers said that full disclosure now of their draft constitution covering the federal government's election and powers, might "harden positions." They said, however, that the federal government should handle foreign policy, defense, information, federal budget and some other joint affairs. No mention was made of taxation or some other crucial issues. Greek Cypriots have argued that only a strong central government could maintain the island's real unity and independence.

● Rights of movement and residence—emphasized by Greek Cypriot refugees anxious to return to their former homes in Turkish-controlled areas—were recognized in principle, but the Turkish Cypriot side said that the freedom of movement could only be implemented "progressively" because of security problems and indicated that any freedom to settle would be restricted to selected areas.

● On territorial questions, specific areas were indicated on a map where the Turkish side would be prepared to negotiate withdrawal.

The territorial concessions apparently were all situated on the present cease-fire lines, and diplomatic sources said they were essentially a pullback in six areas plus Greek Cypriot control of areas now in the no-man's land between the lines. This package would shift less than 5 per cent of the territory, diplomats said. The Turkish side—controlling about 38 per cent of the island and counting less than 20 per cent of the population—has said Greek Cypriots demands to reduce its zone to below 30 per cent.

Citing the late Archbishop Makarios' recognition of the problem of economic viability, the Turkish side rejected the concept of percentages as a basis for territorial negotiations.

The Turkish plan included a proposal for a joint undersea pipeline to bring water from Turkey to the island for both Turkish and Greek Cypriots. The latter presumably would be able to use the water to raise productivity as compensation for less land. The pipeline idea was recently restated by a French company, which reportedly put the project's cost at \$200 million.

● On Famagusta—a big seaside resort, once the core of Cyprus's tourist industry, which has been a ghost town under Turkish occupation since 1974—the Turkish side made a new departure in proposing that it should be negotiated as a separate item.

Turkish newspapers have reported that several possibilities were envisaged ranging from simple permission for Greek Cypriots to return and reopen their businesses under Turkish control (an offer rejected in the past by Greek Cypriots), to a special status for the city such as a federal capital, to the possibility of returning it to Greek control.

However, the Turkish side made it clear that the Greek Cypriots would not be allowed to resettle too close to the Turkish-populated old city or new port, now controlled by the Turkish Navy.

Varosha, as the Greek part of Famagusta is known, has been a particularly sensitive issue because it contains the island's biggest hotels and would permit a large fraction of Greek Cypriot refugees, per cent of Greek Cypriots.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Premier Bulent Ecevit

U.S. Greets Ceausescu On Wrong Note

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—When Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu arrived at the White House yesterday, he was greeted by the wrong Romanian national anthem.

A State Department official explained that the Army band had been given a score to an anthem that the Romanians replaced several years ago. The official said that copies of the new anthem were delivered but were mistaken for duplicates of the anthem already on hand.

President Carter later joked about the mistake and noted at a state dinner that the right anthem at least had been played there.

(Story on Mr. Ceausescu's visit on Page 3.)

To Accept Friendship

Cambodian Premier Asks Vietnam to End Fighting

BANGKOK, April 13 (AP)—Cambodian Premier Pol Pot has appealed to Vietnam to end hostilities, but he warned that Hanoi would have to stop all interference in its country's internal affairs.

Phnom Penh radio carried an interview with the Premier today

which assailed the Vietnamese for their alleged invasion of Cambodia and their attempts to topple his regime. But the interview ended on a somewhat conciliatory note.

Mr. Pol Pot repeated earlier Phnom Penh reports that division-sized Vietnamese units, backed by tanks and planes, struck last Friday into Cambodia at five points.

"We appeal to the Vietnamese to accept Cambodian friendship for the interest of the Vietnamese and Cambodian people and so that Cambodia and Vietnam may enjoy prosperity, peace and security and for the peace and security of this region," he said.

Vance Embarks On a 'Difficult' African Mission

TORREJON AIR FORCE BASE, Spain, April 13 (UPI)—Secretary of State Cyrus Vance headed for Africa today for a task that he conceded was going to be very difficult—trying to bring the warring sides in the Rhodesian dispute together at a conference table.

Officials aboard Mr. Vance's plane, which landed here for refueling, said that there was no assurance of success. As he left Washington, Mr. Vance described the task as "very difficult."

Despite that, officials aboard the plane said that the United States feels that it is necessary to go all the way to try to avoid a civil war in Rhodesia.

The U.S. ambassador to the UN, Andrew Young, is accompanying Mr. Vance on the trip, which has been expanded to include a stop in South Africa.

Said to Want Money, U.S. Protection

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 13 (AP)—Arkady Shevchenko, the Soviet UN under secretary-general who has left his job, is reportedly demanding money and U.S. protection before resigning and relieving Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim of a difficult choice between firing him and facing Soviet anger.

United Nations spokesman Francois Giuliani said that Mr. Shevchenko wanted "a mixed bag of money and personal security" to resign from his \$76,000-a-year job.

When he steps down, Mr. Waldheim said in Vienna, "this will be

Schmidt Backs Neutron Delay

BONN, April 13 (AP)—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today rallied behind President Carter's decision last Friday to delay a decision on U.S. production of the neutron bomb.

"It is a signal for the other side to show their readiness for reduction or limitation of their growing potential," Mr. Schmidt told parliament.

He said that Mr. Carter's decision can create new starting points for stabilizing the East-West arms race and underlined U.S. readiness to negotiate a new strategic arms limitation agreement with the Russians.

Mr. Carter's initial indication that he would scrap the neutron bomb provoked consternation in Mr. Schmidt's government, which had privately endorsed the weapon but had refused to make a clear public stand in favor of it.

Two Conditions

Mr. Schmidt said that the final decision to build the weapon must remain with Mr. Carter, but that West Germany was ready to allow the bomb to be stationed on its soil under two conditions:

● That NATO as a whole approves the weapon.

● That the device is stationed in another NATO nation.

This position had been privately conveyed to the Carter administration previously.

Mr. Schmidt stressed in his speech that Bonn-Washington ties were as strong as ever. "German-American friendship is so strongly anchored that daily political differences of opinion, which can come up even in the best cooperation, can not affect it," he said.

Strained Relations

U.S. and German officials have conceded that bilateral relations have been strained over the neutron bomb, U.S. opposition to Germany's nuclear deal with Brazil, the weakened dollar and what Bonn should do to improve the international economic climate.

Mr. Schmidt's speech opened a debate in parliament on his left-liberal coalition's policies on defense and foreign affairs. Former Defense Minister Franz Josef Strauss said that he was taking back his accusation that Mr. Carter had "cringed before the czar of Moscow" in delaying his decision on the neutron bomb.

The Bavarian conservative said that he now believes the "disappointing and disgraceful" stand of the Europeans on the bomb was the real reason for Mr. Carter's announcement and not a fear of Moscow.

Mr. Strauss said that Mr. Schmidt's stance on the bomb contributed to the deterioration of U.S.-German relations. He added that Mr. Schmidt should have said yes or no to the bomb, instead of remaining lukewarm. He urged the Chancellor to announce that West Germany regards the bomb as essential and that it should be built and stationed in West Germany.

Communication With Voyager-2 Re-Established

PASADENA, Calif., April 13 (UPI)—Engineers at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory re-established radio communications today with Voyager-2, ending a week of silence with the spacecraft, which is on its way to Jupiter and Saturn.

Voyager-2's emergency began April 5 when its primary radio receiver failed and the backup receiver showed that it was having trouble accepting commands.

During the radio silence, engineers had no command of the spacecraft. Engineers planned to spend more than nine hours today sending commands to Voyager-2.

Voyager-2, now almost 285 million miles from earth, and its sister spacecraft, Voyager-1, were launched last year and will reach Jupiter in March and July 1979 and continue to Saturn, arriving there in 1980 and 1981.

Kremlin Leader In Yugoslavia Given 20 Years

BELGRADE, April 13 (UPI)—Mileta Perovic, leader of Yugoslavia's outlawed pro-Moscow Communists, was sentenced today to 20 years in prison on charges of plotting to overthrow the regime of President Tito.

Judge Ilija Simic of the Belgrade District Court said the five-member jury established that Mr. Perovic, 54, had planned to forcibly overthrow the government with assistance from abroad.

A court spokesman said Mr. Perovic was arrested in Yugoslavia in July, but his lawyer charged that Mr. Perovic was kidnapped in Switzerland, drugged and smuggled into Yugoslavia.

Portugal Assembly Votes Austerity Budget

LISBON, April 13 (AP)—Portugal's National Assembly today approved a severe austerity budget in an attempt to cut consumption and halt the slide in the nation's economy.

Conservatives and Socialists in the governing majority alliance outvoted center-right Social Democrats, pro-Soviet Communists and leftist Independents 127 to 100.

The government's plans to raise taxes and prices and restrict credit were attacked by opposition leaders as too severe. "We don't deny the need for austerity, but we cannot agree to austerity without limits," Social Democratic leader Antonio Sousa Franco told legislators.

"This austerity applies more to private individuals than to the state. Small companies, cooperatives and the weakest sectors of the population are the ones that will be most affected," Mr. Sousa Franco said.

But the government, led by Socialist Premier Mario Soares, claimed that the program would cut imports by 16 per cent and would move to close the wide trade gap at the root of the country's economic difficulties. The government aims to cut the \$1.4-billion balance-of-payments deficit that has made it heavily dependent on foreign moneylenders.

Tax revenue is to increase by about a third. Earlier, prices of subsidized foods were raised by about 20 per cent, while transport, electricity and other service charges have also risen sharply.

To soften the effects of possible unemployment resulting from the measures, the government earlier announced increases of around 20 per cent in the minimum salary rate and said that similar wage increases would be allowed.

Meanwhile, loans totaling \$800 million are being discussed between Finance Ministry officials and the International Monetary Fund. But the government is said to be resisting pressure to tighten credit and import restrictions too far.

Sources close to the talks have said that the two sides are likely to compromise, noting that a breakdown would force the government to seek emergency credit from other sources and impose even severer austerity measures. But some leading politicians have not ruled out a failure in the talks.



Mario Soares

Dollar Worries

Mr. Schmidt, in his speech, singled out the dollar and said that West European nations are concerned about its weakness and the resulting dangers for stimulation of business. "We are united [in the opinion] that we cannot accept such instability over the long run," he said.

Mr. Schmidt also expressed concern about the Warsaw Pact's growing numerical advantage over NATO in improved tanks and missile-range missiles and aircraft. "The Warsaw Pact must realize that an excessive growth of their own security [measures] can lead to insecurity on our side. The West cannot be prepared to accept a continuation of this unsatisfactory situation," he warned.

Meanwhile, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and British Foreign Secretary David Owen are to discuss the Namibia question this weekend in Pretoria.

Vorster Asserts Troops to Stay In S.-W. Africa

CAPE TOWN, April 13 (UPI)—Prime Minister John Vorster today dashed Western hopes for resolving the South-West Africa (Namibia) issue by saying that South African troops would not be withdrawn from the disputed territory.

The Prime Minister reiterated South Africa's position that Walvis Bay—the territory's only deep-water port—would not be turned over to Namibia's future government.

There have been demands that [South African troops] leave the territory, and I wish to state that unless and until it is absolutely clear that there is no more violence and no more killings, South Africa cannot reduce its security forces, let alone withdraw them," he said in Parliament.

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and British Foreign Secretary David Owen are to discuss the Namibia question this weekend in Pretoria.

New Leaders Afraid to Stray

Mao Still Rules Foreign Policy

By Jay Mathews
HONG KONG (WP)—That favorite slogan of Chinese diplomacy — "There is great disorder under heaven and the situation is excellent" — has not been heard lately in Peking, perhaps one more sign that the bit of swasbuckling ro-

mance in foreign policy under the late Communist party Chairman Mao Tse-tung has died with him. Mao liked change and disorder. He had the audacity to break with the Soviet Union and take up with the United States. His dour successors, however, seem unwilling, so far, to take great chances or stray

too far from the general foreign policy lines that Mao left them. What remains is the occasional flash of a Chinese diplomatic signal, a small change in language, a small gesture. A signal indicates where the Chinese would like to go, but without long, hard follow-up negotiations, little is learned about how they want to get there.

Negligible Effect

Peking has put out such signals with negligible effect so far in its recent dealings with the United States and the Soviet Union, fellow players in a complex three-cornered game with uncertain rules. A Kremlin note to Peking last month seeking improved relations seemed motivated by some recent Chinese signals amid the usual torrent of anti-Soviet propaganda. There was a minor river navigation agreement signed, a new ambassador sent to Moscow, some special praise for Soviet heroes in the Chinese press.

The note was angrily rejected, however, for Moscow had offered the Chinese no concrete concessions on the crucial border issue. The new Peking leadership was unwilling to risk censure at home for being soft on Moscow just for a cosmetic nonaggression pact.

Recent gestures toward the United States include Communist party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's first personal reference to "points in common" with Washington, a phrase used only when the Chinese have particularly high hopes for U.S. relations. The People's Daily ran a picture of the late U.S. journalist Edgar Snow and a high-ranking Chinese energy delegation toured the United States.

But the Chinese signaled no change in their demand for an end to U.S. ties with Taiwan.

Positive Signals

The Carter administration, hounded by the Panama Canal treaties and the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, had little time, energy or inclination to pursue the more positive Chinese signals energetically.

Officials interviewed recently in Washington said that such signals remain important in dealing with the Chinese, at least when active negotiations are possible or in progress, as they may be next year. The Chinese rarely respond to points directly in face-to-face talks. "They will not acknowledge that they have absorbed your point and agree with it," an expert said. "They will adjust their policy, but not acknowledge that any adjustment has taken place. They don't betray their eagerness for anything."

Instead of directly responding to the overtures of former President Richard Nixon in 1971, for instance, the Chinese invited the U.S. table tennis team for a visit.

Water Toy Recalled After 2 Children Die

WASHINGTON, April 13 (UPI)—In what may be the largest toy recall in history, the government today moved against the "Water Wiggler," a toy linked to the drowning of two children. Millions of the toys have been sold in the past 17 years.

The device is a seven-foot plastic hose with an aluminum nozzle on the end covered by a slotted, bell-shaped piece of plastic. When connected to a garden hose, the toy bucks snake-like around the lawn, spraying children as they play with it. Both deaths occurred when the children stuck the nozzle into their mouths after the bell-shaped head had been removed or fallen off.



Ambrogio Fogar talks to newsmen in Cape Town.

Companion Dies

Italy Yachtsman Survives 73 Days Adrift in Atlantic

CAPE TOWN, April 13 (UPI)—An ailing, emaciated Italian yachtsman, lucky to be alive after 73 days adrift at sea, was carried ashore last night after a tearful reunion with his wife and 2-year-old daughter.

In a voice barely audible on the quayside at Cape Town harbor, millionaire Ambrogio Fogar, 37, said, "I'm tired... my voice is going. But I will be well again."

He was carried down the gangplank in a wheelchair and taken to a nursing home for extensive tests. Among his problems are a heart ailment and difficulty absorbing water.

Mauro Mancini, Mr. Fogar's companion aboard the yacht, Spirit of Surprise, was dead on arrival.

Hit Whale

The two men set out in a single-masted sloop from Mar del Plata, Argentina, on Jan. 6 and 13 days later hit a whale twice. Water gushed through a gaping crack and the boat disappeared in six minutes.

The two scrambled aboard their rubber liferaft but salvaged only two pounds of bacon and two pounds of sugar from their sinking supplies.

They both survived the 73 days

Bonn Backs Carter Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

Defense Harold Brown arrived in Bonn today to discuss the neutron bomb and other nuclear issues with Mr. Schmidt and Defense Minister Hans Apel.

Mr. Brown is also expected to lobby for the U.S.-built airborne warning and control system (AWACS), which Washington wants NATO to purchase. He is in Europe to attend the NATO nuclear planning group meeting next week in Copenhagen.

Mr. Brown said that the Soviet Union will have to do more than promise not to build its own neutron bombs to get the United States to cancel its neutron project. Mr. Brown also said the controversial bomb was a tactical weapon and had no role in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

He said the United States hoped the Soviet Union would respond to President Carter's decision to defer production of the weapon by agreeing to reduce its medium-range nuclear missiles or tank forces in Central Europe. The secretary said that there were two reasons why a Soviet promise to refrain from building neutron bombs was not enough.

Enhanced radiation weapons are valuable principally as a way of attacking or combating an invading tank army, a contingency against which the Soviet Union has no particular reason to prepare," he said. He said that "whether enhanced radiation weapons are being produced and deployed or not, is not a subject, is not a fact, that can be determined by national means of verification."

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On Using Cluster Bombs

U.S. Seen Seeking Israel Curbs

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, April 13 (WP)—The United States has asked Israel for tighter restrictions on the use of U.S.-supplied cluster bombs since they were used against civilian targets in southern Lebanon, administration sources said yesterday.

The administration's decision is designed to influence the potential uses of about 22,000 of the projectiles, which have been supplied to Israel since the early 1970s, the sources said. Among the restrictions sought is assurance that Israeli field commanders will not use the weapons without a decision by politically responsible authorities. That is meant to prevent a recurrence of the Lebanese case, in which Israeli officials are reported to have said that cluster bombs were used in some cases without clearance by top officials.

Cluster bomb units (CBUs) were developed and used by the United States in Indochina. One CBU can release dozens of grenade-sized weapons, each containing hundreds of steel shards.

Rep. Paul McCloskey Jr., R-Calif., who has objected to the Israeli use of cluster bombs in Lebanon, said that the weapon was supplied to Israel between 1970 and 1975 subject to an agreement that the bombs would be used "only for

defensive purposes." The Washington Post reported early last year that Israel had promised the United States in December, 1976, that all varieties of CBUs would be used only against military fortified targets and only if Israel were attacked by more than one country.

Wider Use Reported

An Israeli military spokesman recently said CBUs had been used against "artillery units and field positions" in southern Lebanon. Dispatches by U.S. correspondents and U.S. military intelligence reports, however, said that the cluster bombs were used on refugee camps, farms and villages at the time of the Israeli invasion last month. A State Department spokesman said last weekend that Israel's use of CBUs in southern

Lebanon was in violation of the restrictions that had been previously agreed to.

Israeli officials here said that assurances had been given to the United States in conversations last week in Israel. U.S. officials said that new discussions had started since then, with the United States asking for "iron-clad" restrictions and procedures to make sure they are followed in practice.

In a letter to all House members dated Monday, Rep. McCloskey proposed an amendment to the foreign-assistance bill calling for termination of all arms deliveries to Israel in the event of any future use of CBUs against civilian targets. Rep. McCloskey also sent letters to President Carter and Israeli Ambassador Simcha Dinitz announcing the same proposal.

Turkey Reveals Its Plan To Settle Cyprus Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

happened upwards of 30,000 of the more than 100,000 displaced persons, to return to their homes and businesses.

Diplomatic sources said that Varousha's "negotiability" was probably an indispensable feature of the package if the Turkish proposals were to gain credibility in the eyes of U.S. congressmen when they review the arms embargo on Turkey.

The Turkish Cypriot advisers said that Turkey would withdraw its troops from Cyprus if the two communities reached a final settlement so its defense would be secured by the treaty of guarantee signed by Turkey, Greece and Britain.

In an effort to restore good relations with Turkey and shore up the flank of NATO, President Carter recently announced that he would seek to end the embargo, which was imposed after Turkish troops invaded Cyprus in 1974 following a coup mounted by the Greek junta.

However, it was understood — when Mr. Carter announced his initiative — that Mr. Ecevit intended to make concrete Cyprus proposals, which the previous Ankara government had shunned under pressure from extreme nationalist factions in the coalition. The Cyprus government has argued that any weakening of the embargo would make Turkey more intransigent, and Greece has postponed another meeting with Turkey scheduled in the wake of the Montreux summit last month between the two countries.

N.Y. FBI Men Denounce U.S. On Indictments

WASHINGTON, April 13 (UPI)—A group of New York FBI agents yesterday denounced as "inconceivable" the indictment of three former high bureau officials.

A statement by the Special Agents Legal Defense Committee, which said it speaks for a majority of the 784 agents in the New York office, praised the three former officials charged in connection with illegal break-ins as "men who have unselfishly served their country."

The committee said it wanted to "express its support for" former acting FBI director Patrick Gray 3d, Mark Felt, No. 2 man under Mr. Gray, and Edward Miller, former head of the FBI's domestic intelligence division, all of whom were indicted Monday.

The statement linked the break-ins to the fight against terrorism. "As terrorism has exceedingly become a major problem throughout the world during the past 10 years, it is inconceivable that the United States government is prosecuting these men who have unselfishly served their country in protecting their country in protecting its security against those whose stated purpose is the violent overthrow of democracy," the statement said.

Chicago Panel Backs Voluntary Plan for Busing

CHICAGO, April 13 (AP)—The Chicago Board of Education yesterday approved a voluntary desegregation plan that calls for busing about 214,000 students in the first five years.

After about 40 citizens expressed their views on the proposal and other school problems, the board voted 6 to 4 to accept the plan, recommended by Chicago School Superintendent Joseph Hannon. The proposal is expected to cost \$386.6 million.

Most citizens speaking at the open board meeting opposed the plan, including many parents of minority children who complained that there is no mandatory busing in case the voluntary proposal fails. White parents at the meeting generally opposed the proposal saying that they would prefer to send their children to neighborhood schools. Chicago is one-third black, and its public schools are 76 per cent filled by minority students, most of them black.

Third of Electorate In U.S. Unregistered

WASHINGTON, April 13 (UPI)—The major reason Americans do not vote is because about a third of those eligible are not registered, according to a Census Bureau study released today.

The survey of about 146 million Americans eligible to vote in the 1976 election showed that 48.7 million were not registered. About half of those between the ages of 18 and 21 were not registered.

Mr. Fogar said: "My legs are weak. Since I was rescued, I have had problems with my heart. It is beating more than 100 beats a minute."

Then she climbed onto the gangplank with a doctor, and as she stepped forward she turned to newsmen and said, "You don't know what a relief this is. It was a tearful reunion, Italian Embassy officials said."

When he emerged, Mr. Fogar looked drawn — he had lost 64 pounds during the 10 weeks and weighed only 99 pounds when he was rescued. He put on weight quickly — 22 pounds in nine days.

The doctor who examined him before he was put ashore said afterward that in the circumstances Mr. Fogar's condition was "rather good."

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GUM-FACED—Charles Bisbing, 10, of Stroudsburg, Pa., discovers the hazards of blowing bubble gum.

Soviet Aide Sets Terms To Resign His UN Post

(Continued from Page 1)

denied a report by Mikhail Khramov, Mr. Troyanovsky's deputy, that the secretary-general had accepted Moscow's nomination of Victor Issraeyan, a veteran Soviet diplomat, to succeed Mr. Shevchenko.

Mr. Shevchenko telephoned the Secretariat office Friday night and announced his decision. UN officials asked if he would resign from the UN staff and Mr. Shevchenko replied that he might "after certain points had been worked out."

One of those points, UN sources said, was whether the United States would grant him asylum and let him retain his Soviet citizenship.

Some diplomats reported that

Avoid Arguing, Haig Bids Allies

CASTEAU, Belgium, April 13 (UPI)—Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., commander of NATO forces in Europe, today warned European nations against "finger-pointing" at the United States over its postponement of a decision on the neutron bomb.

Such wrangling, he said, could only weaken the alliance and possibly lead to its collapse — something the Soviet Union would like to see. Gen. Haig's comments came amid a major controversy between Bonn and Washington over President Carter's decision to defer production of the weapon in the hope that the Soviet Union will make arms control concessions.

He emphasized that the West "has no alternative but to work together more effectively" to meet the rising tide of Soviet power.



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FAMILY FLIGHTS—United Airlines says it has the first father-daughter team flying for one airline. Debra Ann Powers, 24, a recently graduated flight engineer for Boeing 737 jets, joins her father, Art, a senior DC-8 pilot based in San Francisco, inside the cockpit of the DC-8 that he flies.

Spanish Hoard Worth \$2.3 Million

Judge Halts Florida Treasure Turnover

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 13 (AP)—A U.S. judge issued an emergency order yesterday halting the turnover of \$2.3 million in 17th-century Spanish gold artifacts to the treasure hunters who found them on the ocean bottom seven years ago.

The stay order, issued by a judge in the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit in New Orleans, was "issued while the state was in the process of surrendering the booty officials of Treasure Salvors Inc., Key West, Fla."

The state began turning over the treasure under heavy security in the morning. Only a few Philip II silver coins had changed hands when Assistant Attorney General Bernard McLendon walked into the state museum, waving a paper containing a hastily scribbled version of the stay order, dictated over the telephone by the appeals court clerk.

Mel Fisher, president of the salvage company, gave back the coins. He said he was issued on an emergency basis to give the state time to establish its claim to the treasure.

Califano Moves To Reduce U.S. Medical Costs

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—The secretary of health, education and welfare, Joseph Califano Jr., today announced measures to help control what he called "the precipitous and corrosive rise in the cost of medical care in America."

Among them are rules that will limit Medicare payments for laboratory tests to the lowest price widely available in a community. Medicare now pays on the basis of average, or even higher-than-average, charges.

But more important in controlling costs than any administrative action, Mr. Califano said, would be the passage by Congress of President Carter's proposal to limit annual increases in hospital operating revenues to 9 percent.

He said that such legislation might be voted on this year.

Judge Stafford sent word through aides that "it is Mehrtens's case and he will not interfere."

Mr. Fisher said that there is another \$100 million to \$600 million in booty on the ocean floor that he plans to retrieve now that his company's claim has been established.

Sunk in 1622

The state claimed the gold, silver and artifacts from a Spanish galleon, sunk 40 miles off Key West by a hurricane in 1622, under a law giving it 25 percent of any treasure found in Florida waters.

But a week after the division, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the spot where the Nuestra Señora de Atocha went down is outside the territorial limits of either the federal or state government.

Nonetheless, the federal government claimed a share and took Treasure Salvors to court. Judge Mehrtens ruled that all the treasure belonged to the salvagers. The Court of Appeals agreed and the government decided not to challenge the claim further.

But when U.S. marshals showed up at the museum Tuesday to take possession of the treasure, they were treated like pirates trying to make off with the booty. State officials stalled them overnight.

The marshals said their instructions from Judge Mehrtens were to take possession of the most valuable items, including 1,700 gold and silver coins and a rare \$500,000 astrolabe navigational instrument.



APE ART — During the first night of an art exhibition in Frankfurt, 22 works by an unknown artist named Jamasaki were sold for up to \$100 each. Actually named Baerbel, the 6-year-old chimp can make about 200 paintings in three hours. The ape-art idea originated with art collector-market researcher Berend Feddersen, who wanted to give some financial help to the circus that owns Baerbel. The purchasers did not know that Jamasaki is a chimp.

Germans Close Draft Loophole

KARLSRUHE, West Germany, April 13 (AP)—West Germany's highest court today struck down a law that allowed young men facing the draft to receive conscientious objector status for the asking.

The Federal Constitutional Court said that the law, enacted last July, did not effectively determine who was a conscientious objector on moral grounds.

The law had eliminated the requirement to appear before a screening committee that demanded a detailed proof before it granted objector status.

Time Running Out

ERA Backers Campaign For Illinois Ratification

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 13 (AP)—Time is running out on the proposed Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution that would ban sex discrimination.

Three more states must ratify the measure by March 22, 1979, for it to become effective. And, as the deadline approaches, its supporters are descending on Illinois with money, lobbyists and volunteers.

A victory is needed in Illinois, they say, to break the pattern of weakening support for the ERA. Thirty-five states have ratified the proposed amendment so far but 30 of those were rapid-fire votes during the first year, a heady time of enthusiasm before opponents became organized.

Four of the 35 states — Kentucky, Tennessee, Idaho and Nebraska — have since rescinded approval, but the legality of that move still is in question.

"I can't say strongly enough how important Illinois is," Ruth Clausen, national president of the League of Women Voters, said of the only major Northern state to hold out. "If Illinois does not come through, we are totally dependent on three states in the [staunchly conservative] South and Southwest."

The task here is formidable. Since 1972, the ERA has failed in every session of the Illinois General Assembly to win a required three-fifths majority of both houses. Another vote in the house is expected this month or in May. If the measure passes, it would then go to the Illinois Senate, where supporters acknowledge having only 30 firm votes of the 56 that are needed.

Illinois is the home state of conservative columnist Phyllis Schlafly, who is leading the fight against the proposed amendment. She turned out yesterday when pro-ERA forces began their effort at the state Capitol. There was some beeping between the two groups, but no major confrontation, Mrs. Schlafly said that her forces would not organize a special effort to counter the fresh pro-ERA push.

The major organizations in the drive for ratification are the League of Women Voters, the National Women's Political Caucus, the National Organization for Women and ERA-Illinois.

"We are gearing up for a vote this spring," said Janet Orwell, president of the Illinois League of Women Voters. "It will be a severe blow if Illinois does not come through. A severe blow nationwide."

Ducks Halt Traffic

THREE RIVERS, Mich., April 13 (UPI)—Two ducks, sunning themselves in the middle of the town's main intersection, yesterday stopped rush-hour traffic here. Police escorted the ducks back to their home in a nearby park.

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Reported Killed in '76

Alleged Terrorist Banker Indicted Over N.Y. Fraud

By Charles R. Babcock

WASHINGTON, April 13 (WP)—The alleged financier for a group of Argentine terrorists was indicted yesterday in New York in connection with a swindle of more than \$30 million. He reportedly was killed in a 1976 plane crash but is believed to be alive.

David Graiver, the supposedly dead South American financier, and four other officials of the now defunct American Bank and Trust Co. of New York were charged by a state grand jury with conspiracy, misappropriating funds and falsifying bank records in an international financial scheme involving six countries.

Manhattan District Attorney Robert Morgenthau said that most of the funds involved were loaned from the New York bank to a Belgian bank and to a number of companies controlled by the Graiver family.

Mr. Graiver was identified as having been killed in a plane crash in Mexico in August, 1976, just before New York state banking au-

thorities closed American Bank and Trust. He is said to have invested millions of dollars in buying into that bank.

Indicting Dead Men

Stephen Shiffrin, an assistant district attorney in Mr. Morgenthau's office, said in a telephone interview that the grand jury had reason to believe that Mr. Graiver was still alive. "We're too busy up here to go around indicting dead men," he said.

Mr. Graiver's alleged connection with the Montoneros guerrilla group caused a sensation in Argentina a year ago. The ruling junta began circulating stories that he served as a banker and investment counselor for the guerrillas.

It was charged that he took guerrilla money from bank robberies and kidnapping ransoms and invested it in banks overseas.

The indictment charges that Mr. Graiver and other officials of the New York bank illegally made a series of loans to Graiver-controlled entities in excess of amounts permitted by state banking laws.

Indicted along with Mr. Graiver were Saul Kagan, Jean Wolf, Edmund Fleckenstein and Toralf Benestad, all officials of the New York bank.

The investigation began in August, 1976, with the collapse of American Bank and Trust, said to be the fourth largest bank failure in U.S. history.

The Belgian bank involved, Banque pour l'Amerique du Sud (BAS), was owned by Mr. Graiver and his father. It, too, went bankrupt, and its leading official has been charged with related financial crimes in Belgium.

Rival Sikhs Clash In India; 10 Die

NEW DELHI, April 13 (Reuters)—At least 10 persons were killed today and 50 seriously injured in clashes between two groups of Sikhs at Amritsar, the holy Sikh city, in the northern Indian state of Punjab.

The Samachar news agency said that the trouble began when a group of Nihang Sikhs, who are armed with spears and guard Sikh shrines, raided a religious congregation organized by another group of Sikhs. Nihangs were involved in an armed encounter with police in the neighboring state of Haryana in January and five of them were killed.



MAN OF MANY MOODS—Roy Jenkins, president of the EEC Executive Commission, appears to express many sentiments during a meeting of the European Parliament in Luxembourg. But with British aplomb and good sportsmanship, he ends up with a smile.

Islanders' Intake Too High, U.S. Finds

Radiation to Force Bikinians to Move

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, April 13 (WP)—The United States has decided to move the present 112 residents off Bikini Island — against their wishes — because their intake last year of strontium-90 was reaching the danger level, an official told a House Appropriations subcommittee yesterday.

That move could take place next month, the subcommittee members were told, if tests of the Bikinians this month show an increase in the strontium-90 in their bodies. However, uncertainty about the safety of an alternative island could delay the move.

Twenty-four years ago, Bikini Island received radioactive fallout from a 15-megaton hydrogen-bomb test, one of 23 conducted off the northern part of the atoll from 1947 through 1958.

Nine years ago, the Atomic Energy Commission declared Bikini Island safe for reoccupation by the residents who had been evacuated before the tests.

'Off Limits'

John DeYoung of the Interior Department told the subcommittee that Bikini Island "will be off limits

for 30 to 50 years." Department of Energy officials said that radioactive cesium and plutonium are so deeply imbedded in the soil that it would be impossible to remove them without taking all the soil off the island.

Since 1970, about 112 islanders have returned to help prepare housing and facilities for 400 Bikinians who live elsewhere in the Marshall Islands.

Three years ago, however, the island residents began to show higher than normal amounts of strontium, cesium and plutonium in their bodies. All three radioactive elements can cause cancer. They were found to come from food grown in the still contaminated soil.

Last year, the levels increased so

much that the Department of Interior decided it would have to find another island in the atoll for the Bikinians. At the same time, an imported food program was developed for the islanders and they were given canoes and fishing gear, since marine life in their lagoon was found safe for eating.

Adrian Winkel, U.S. high commissioner of the trust territory, told the subcommittee that "even knowing of the danger" those already on the island wanted to remain, and "there was some desire of other Bikinians to go there." He said that they have been told "it must be done for the absolute safety of them and their children."

First choice for the move is Enyu, an island in the same atoll that did not get as heavy a dose of radioactive fallout as Bikini Island. However, the aerial radiological survey that must first be done has been delayed for three years because of bureaucratic fighting in Washington over who would pay for it.

Yesterday, the subcommittee was told that the Navy would begin work on the survey but that, unless it received an additional \$2.4 million by Aug. 1, the project would not take place.

12 Boston Students Held in Race Clashes

BOSTON, April 13 (UPI)—A dozen white students were arrested yesterday and another was injured following racial disturbances at Hyde Park High School.

The faculty voted to close the school because of the fighting between blacks and whites.

Presidential Council Says

U.S. Could Form 'Solar Society'

By Bryce Nelson

WASHINGTON, April 13—By acting quickly, the United States could fill more than 25 per cent of its energy needs from solar and other renewable sources by the year 2000, the President's Council on Environmental Quality said in a report released yesterday.

Disputing forecasts by the Department of Energy, the council also said that the United States could get "significantly more than half its energy from solar sources by the year 2020" if it committed itself to that goal and to serious energy conservation. The possibility of the United States becoming "a solar society" was described as perhaps "the most exciting energy news of our generation."

The report is certain to fuel the dispute between the council and the Energy Department, which emphasizes increased use of coal and nuclear power to offset dwindling supplies of oil and natural gas that now provide about 75 per cent of U.S. energy.

The report also will provide ammunition for political leaders such as Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. of California, who has urged greater development of alternative energy sources, including solar power.

mates as "ambitious" and said that the report "deals with goals, not projections."

Solar technology has traditionally been regarded as much more expensive to develop than other energy sources and the council's predictions greatly exceeded many other estimates of the future use of solar power. But they were not as great as those of some solar proponents, such as the Worldwatch Institute, which has predicted that renewable sources could provide 40 per cent of U.S. energy in 2000.

Commitment Urged

The council said that a solar commitment comparable to that made for nuclear technology in the 1950s "would have led to the widespread economic feasibility of solar energy today." It recommended the following actions to advance solar technology:

- Expansion of government financial and tax incentives for development of solar power.
- Improvements in and increased funding for the U.S. solar

research and development program.

- Pricing of oil and natural gas at replacement cost levels, instead of at the lower levels now mandated by the government, so that the costs of alternative sources can be compared realistically and make solar power appear more competitive.

- Creation of a market for solar power in less-developed countries, where fossil-fueled power is much more expensive than in developed nations.

- Improvement and expansion of programs for purchasing solar equipment for federal buildings and other U.S. government uses.

The council did not conduct independent studies of solar technology and economics but relied on "an extensive literature review and on numerous discussions with solar experts within and outside of government."

—Los Angeles Times

Brittany Coast Repolluted by Oil Tanker Spill

BREST, France, April 13 (AP)—Winds and tides have sent tons of oil from the wrecked supertanker Amoco Cadiz back onto the beaches of Brittany, officials said today.

An aerial survey showed iridescent oil slicks sliding back onto some 80 miles of coast affected by the March 17 wreck, which produced what is considered the world's worst coastal pollution disaster, officials said.

The slicks have made their way up creeks exposed to the sea, and officials said that miles of beaches already cleansed of muck would have to be redone.

The return of the oil brought a halt to optimism that a huge beach-cleaning operation by military teams and thousands of volunteers, combined with the sea's own cleansing action, would ready the beaches of northwest France for the tourist season.

Guild Delays Strike Of N.Y. Daily News

NEW YORK, April 13 (NYT)—The Newspaper Guild of New York last night postponed a strike deadline it had set for next Tuesday at the Daily News, according to Harry Fiddell, the Guild's executive vice-president.

The decision was made by the Guild's 12-member city-wide coordinating committee, including representatives of units of the News, the Post and the New York Times, Mr. Fiddell said.

Gas Tank Righted

WEST MEMPHIS, Ark., April 13 (UPI)—Railroad workers righted an overturned tank car yesterday and sealed off a liquid propane leak that forced the evacuation of about 400 residents—a fifth of them hospital patients.

Blast at Montreal School

MONTREAL, April 13 (UPI)—Gasoline seeping into a sewage system touched off an explosion and a fire at a suburban high school yesterday and forced the evacuation of about 1,200 persons, police said. There were no reports of injuries.

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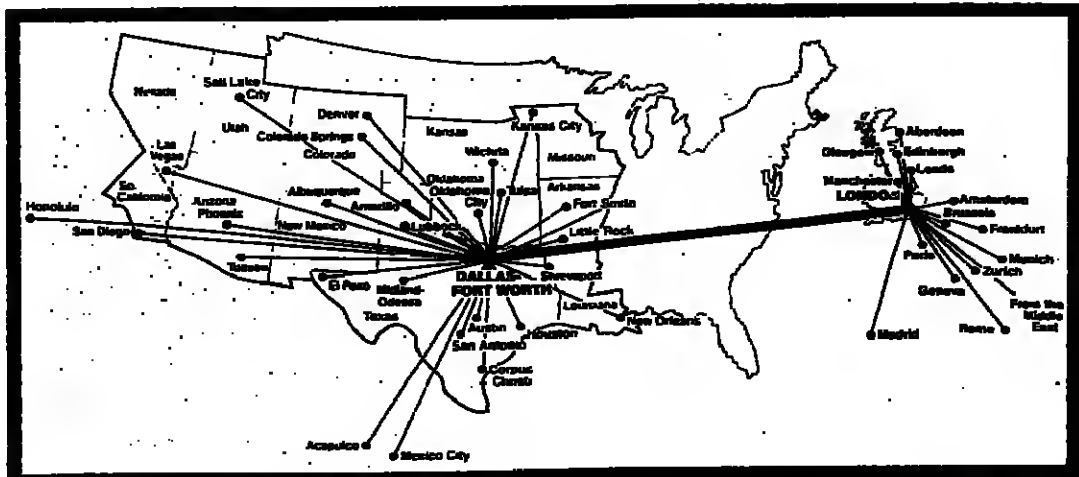
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In DeConcini's Palm

It must be fun being Dennis DeConcini these days. "He holds the Panama Canal treaties in the palm of his hand," as one commentator put it. Heady stuff for a freshman senator from Arizona. DeConcini is the author of Senate reservations to the Panama Canal treaties, asserting the perpetual right of the United States to intervene in Panama with military force if Washington judges that necessary to keep the waterway open. The Senate attached one of his reservations to the first treaty, approved last month, which guarantees the neutrality of the canal after the United States turns it over to Panama in the year 2000. DeConcini says he will try to attach a similar reservation to the second treaty, to be voted on next week, which provides for the actual turnover. Without the reservation, the senator says, the treaty won't get his vote. And a few other senators, sensing political profit, say they will join him. Their votes are crucial.

For DeConcini this may be a oo-loose situation. If the Panamanians accept the treaties with his reservations, he can claim credit for preserving needed muscle for the United States. If the Panamanians balk, he can say that he saved a vital U.S. interest that appeasement-minded negotiators had failed to protect.

But the nation stands to lose a great deal. If the Panamanians decide they cannot stomach an assertion of Washington's right to intervene, the fruit of many months of painstaking negotiation would be lost, and with it the chance for a new footing in our dealings with Latin America. If the Panamanians swallow his reservations, demagogues the world over would once again point to Uncle Sam as this hemisphere's bully.

Because the administration accepted DeConcini's reservation to the neutrality

treaty, the situation cannot be fully retrieved. But the damage could be limited, and the treaties made more acceptable to Panama, if the Senate were to affirm by a separate resolution that the United States has no intention of intervening in Panama's internal affairs.

It is fashionable these days to blame President Carter for much that goes wrong in this country and the world, and his administration rather than the Senate is already being tarred with the mess of the canal treaties. It may be true that the first treaty could have passed the Senate without DeConcini's reservation but it didn't look that way on March 15, when the President reluctantly signaled his assent.

It may also be true that the administration could have avoided the distasteful deal by hawking for a few more votes. But the future of the Panama Canal is above all a symbolic issue and there are not many symbols to trade in. Everyone — including DeConcini and the Panamanians — knows that Washington could always use any means necessary to keep the canal open if Panama ever reneges on the treaty commitment; that alone assures that the Panamanians would do everything in their power to keep it open. What hurts Panamanian sensibilities — and the image of the United States — is the threat of intervention in writing.

If the Panamanians finally decide that the treaties that emerge from the Senate are not the ones they signed last September, the fault will not lie primarily with the administration. It was the Senate that put the treaties in the palm of DeConcini's hand. It is the Senate that must bear the responsibility if he ends up holding the wreckage of this country's relations with Latin America.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Defector

The Soviet government's charge — at once denied — that U.S. intelligence agencies framed and coerced the Soviet UN official who has just defected in New York has to be understood for the pretense it is. The Kremlin goes to prodigious lengths to prevent defections among the handful of its citizens it permits abroad, and it simply doesn't wish to acknowledge that any of them would voluntarily relinquish the privileges of Soviet citizenship. Nothing more is at stake in its protest than pride and propaganda — and the prevention of the next defection.

The man, Arkady Shevchenko, is a rare catch, perhaps all the more satisfying for being a walk-in windfall. An under secretary at the United Nations, he was until now his country's ranking official there. His long, high-level diplomatic experience and his expertise in arms control put him in a position

to tell U.S. officials a good deal, if he chooses to accept the usual asylum-for-information exchange that the United States offers the occasional political defector.

Oddly, Mr. Shevchenko's move raised fears in some quarters that it would spell adversely on general Soviet-American relations. This, one American was quoted as saying privately, "is the last thing we needed at this time." How absurd. The professionals who make Soviet policy surely will not let this isolated political accident, one of the hazards of East-West competition, get in the way of other matters. Nor need any American feel apologetic to the Russians for the embarrassment one of their own citizens, acting on his own volition, has caused them.

It is only necessary, discreetly, to welcome him.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Israelis in Lebanon

It is just over four weeks since Israel invaded south Lebanon with 20,000 troops, backed by tanks and aerial support. Although there have been some withdrawals, Israel remains substantially in occupation of the whole area south of the Litani River, except for the Tyre salient, which they had over entered in the first place. In the conduct of the operation, and in its aftermath of continued occupation, Israel must stand condemned. The operation was carried out with maximum crudeness and minimum selectivity. Innumerable villages were smashed to rubble by artillery and air attacks. Orders quite clearly were to safeguard the lives of Israeli soldiers at all costs. This is borne out by the casualty figures—18 Israelis killed against a reliably estimated 200 Lebanese plus a few Palestinians. Most of the Palestinian guerrillas got away and are now firmly ensconced in new positions, with greatly boosted morale. More than 200,000 Lebanese refugees, on the other hand, fled to the north, having lost all. A sledgehammer was used and the nut missed. Now Israel is firmly dug in. The whole operation is one of which Israel should be ashamed.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Choice for the Dollar

Insofar as President Carter's program on inflation is intended to be a contribution to solving our collective problem by strengthening the dollar, the conclusion is inevitable that the proposals are inadequate. The plain fact is that the United States is being brought up against its responsibilities as the sponsor of the world's major reserve currency. Central to a realistic analysis is acceptance of the fact that there are now many more dollars in the world than people want. At the same time, neither the President nor the Congress or U.S. public opinion are prepared to accept the proposition that the U.S. domestic econo-

my should be run in such a way as to restore the confidence of foreign holders of the dollar. The restraint on U.S. monetary policy that would be required to engender such confidence is just not politically conceivable. It is...legitimate...for allies of the United States to ask it to consider ways of phasing out its reserve currency role. For the scale of the dollar's problems as a reserve currency has reached the point where it is undermining the free world's system of trade, industry and payments.

—From the Times (London).

Neutron Bomb and Europe

The arms-control factor entered rather late into the (neutron bomb) argument. Neither President Carter nor anyone else sought to introduce it at the beginning. Instead, the U.S. President appeared to be ready to order the production of the neutron bomb if the Europeans asked him to do so. He was ready to come down against it when most of the Europeans had come reluctantly to accept the need for him to go ahead. That is not a very convincing way to run an alliance, nor to conduct negotiations with the Soviet Union. The Europeans must now recognize President Carter as an erratic, if not unreliable, partner. The Russians, who have led an almost unprecedented campaign against the neutron bomb, must be further encouraged to think they can get their way whenever they wish. And the outside perceptions must be that the Russians are right, even if—as is more than probable—Mr. Carter's refusal to order production was a result of his own peculiar conscience rather than of giving way to Soviet pressure. The Soviet record of reciprocity in arms control is not good. The Russians are now going to be tested again; if they are not forthcoming, the result will almost certainly be a resumption of the arms race.

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 14, 1903

LONDON—This city yesterday underwent the strange and rather unpleasant experience of a snowstorm on Easter Monday. Such a thing has not happened within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant." Picnic parties, as may well be imagined, came to an unpleasant end. It has often been said that the British Isles develop more variations of climate than any other country on the face of the earth. With the snow, the rain, the wind and the clouds, yesterday, more than ever, gave that theory proof.

Fifty Years Ago

April 14, 1928

KEY WEST, Fla.—Five young girls, who decided that life was just one big musical comedy, were landed at Key West today from two destroyers of the U.S. Atlantic Scouting Fleet. They had been passengers on destroyers and cruisers of the fleet since last Sunday, when they were smuggled on board dressed in sailors' clothes. One of the girls is 15, and all were motivated by a desire to "have a little fun." The girls will now be punished, but the enlisted men involved will face serious charges.



'Happy Anniversary.'

Vance and African Labyrinth

By Jonathan Power

WASHINGTON—It now has been 2½ months since the British and the Americans met in Malta with the Patriotic Front, the nationalist guerrilla army. It was a meeting that ended on a note of high expectation. For the first time, it looked as if the most militant aim of black nationalism in Rhodesia was ready to work within the so-called Anglo-American proposals enunciated by the British foreign secretary, David Owen, and the U.S. ambassador to the UN, Andrew Young.

The expectation was short-lived. First, Owen, bending before domestic rightist pressure, downplayed Malta's achievements and alienated the Patriotic Front. Shortly after, from Salisbury, came word of an "internal settlement" reached between Smith and the home-based, less radical nationalists. The British moved even further away from Malta and seemed tempted to embrace the Salisbury agreement. The situation was confused by divisions within the U.S. camp. Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser, appeared to favor the British diplomacy. Young strongly rejected it. This U.S. factionalism was compounded by simultaneous differences on how to respond to the war in the Horn of Africa. Brzezinski, reintroducing the Kissingerian concept of "linkage," warned the Russians that progress on SALT would be difficult while they pushed their military involvement in Africa. The State Department disagreed but it looked as if they did not have the President's ear.

Explosion

This stellar explosion was resolved by a combination of events. The Soviet-Cuban Ethiopian forces stopped their rout of the invading Somalis at the border and did not push on to the Gulf of Aden as many thought they would. The Rhodesian "internal settlement" met with such widespread outside rejection that the British were forced to steer back to their original proposals, although even today Owen believes there is more good than bad in the "internal settlement." Young, sent by Carter to scout the continent before he arrived in Lagos, had great success with the "front-line" presidents' meeting in Dar es Salaam late last month. They not only persuaded the Patriotic Front to return to the Malta position but to go beyond it, embracing the key elements in the Anglo-U.S. plan. But in the long run, perhaps as important was Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's decision to become more involved in African affairs himself. He is using his authority to set his own tone.

Certainly anyone who meets with Vance these days comes away with a very clear view of what U.S. foreign policy on Africa is. He is not prepared to go along with some of the loose thinking coming out of

the National Security Council on linkage. Neither is he prepared to stand by and watch Margaret Thatcher undermine British support for the Anglo-U.S. proposals. Nor, come to that, is he going to give Young a free rein with his indiscretions, although he admits that Young's propensity for moving ahead of the pack has on occasion usefully helped widen the terms of reference of the debate.

Optimistic

Vance, now in Africa, appears guardedly optimistic about Rhodesia. He feels that South Africa sees that it is in its own interest to work the Anglo-U.S. proposals and to pressure Ian Smith to accept the participation of the Patriotic Front. He realizes it is South Africa, not white Rhodesia, that will make the big decisions. Indeed, if the meetings go well with the Patriotic Front, the front-line presidents and the Salisbury group, and if there is an all parties' meeting after his Moscow visit, he would welcome South Africa's presence. The Rhodesian issue, complicated though it is, cannot be dealt with separately from the South-West Africa (Namibia) question. Namibia, the UN mandate territory administered by South Africa, is also posed between the two options of an "internal settlement" and an all-embracing one involving the exiled guerrilla forces of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

In Namibia, however, more than Rhodesia, South Africa is tempted to push for the "internal solution." Yet if this happens, the South Africans will find it more difficult to push Smith away from his chosen corner in Rhodesia.

All the more important then, so runs the Vance school of thought, to convince the South Africans that they should accept the West's compromise proposal for Namibia.

In the Cold

Although this would probably lead to the Marxist-inclined SWAPO winning the first free election, it would not, as the South Africans suppose, bring the Soviet Union and Cuba to their doorstep. An independent SWAPO in Namibia will need Western trade and Western support and so would be careful about the Soviet connection. An internal settlement that left SWAPO out in the cold would force the guerrillas to throw caution to the wind and invite the Cubans in.

What if the South Africans decided to pursue a narrow short-term perception of their interests and back the way the Americans read the situation? Too much is at stake for the Americans to give South Africa a veto over the Western proposals. If South Africa insists on confrontation it will get it. It can't hope to sit out the Carter administration. The decisions have to be

made in the next six to nine months.

Options

So how can the West twist South Africa's arm? It has many options. In the final analysis, economic sanctions should not be discounted. Of course, the South Africans may gamble that the Europeans would not go along with the Americans on this. They may be right. But can they afford to take the risk?

Vance went to Africa to be tough in his own quiet way. This time around, unlike after Malta, events will not be allowed to slide.

Moscow's Nuclear 'Sputnik'

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—Partially obscured behind the shock waves of President Carter's neutron bomb decision, a crisis on nuclear power is building in the Western alliance over the creeping U.S. embargo against export of raw material for nuclear power plants with the Soviet Union benefitting directly.

This limit on exporting U.S.-produced enriched uranium comes out of the new Nuclear Nonproliferation Act, with this unintended result: Soviet nuclear power becomes preeminent. Because breeder reactor technology is regarded by oil-starved Europe as vital to future energy needs, our European allies may turn eastward for their enriched uranium and technology exchange.

Even without the new act, the President's abhorrence of the breeder reactor points to Soviet domination—as was pointed out in a confidential letter delivered to Carter on April 4 from Rep. John Wylder of New York. The senior Republican on the House Science Committee, Wylder warned the President that it is frightening to speculate on the degree of control of the world market [for breeder-produced nuclear power] that the Soviet Union might achieve by implementing its fast-moving nuclear power program.

Awesome Stakes

Economic and political stakes in the rush for nuclear energy by the Western democracies and Japan are awesome. Considering this, the Carter administration's nuclear nonpolicy could contribute to another global victory for the expansive masters of the Kremlin.

The Nuclear Nonproliferation Act, signed into law on March 10, adds to the danger. It gives the nine Western European countries who belong to EURATOM 30 days to start negotiations with the United States. The law bans U.S. exports of enriched uranium to Western Europe unless Euratom agrees to

U.S. Nazis in Skokie Debate on Freedom

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON—The proposal by American Nazis to march through the predominantly Jewish town of Skokie, Ill., has aroused an intense debate about the limits of freedom in this country. Some 4,000 members of the American Civil Liberties Union resigned because ACLU lawyers argued against a ban on the march, and many more apparently let their memberships run out.

Why should a free society protect the right to advocate a murderous and anti-democratic ideology? The answers usually given are philosophical. But beyond John Milton and Thomas Jefferson, there are practical reasons—reasons arising from the nature of our Constitution and legal process. Consider a hit of legal history.

In September, 1927, in Minneapolis, a man named J.M. Near began publishing the Saturday Press. It was a muckraking newspaper, making sensational charges that local officials were in league with gamblers and other criminals. The paper also printed some crude anti-Semitism.

Law Invoked

Minnesota had a law allowing the suppression of "malicious, scandalous and defamatory" periodicals. Officials invoked it in court and got an injunction that closed the Saturday Press after just nine issues. The paper had few admirers to mourn it. But something happened.

Other publishers, unsympathetic though they were with the yellow journalism of the Saturday Press, began to see a troubling precedent in its case. Col. Robert R. McCormick, the strong-minded publisher of the Chicago Tribune, led the way in attacking the Minnesota law as a danger to all the press. The New York Times and others joined in. The Chicago Tribune's lawyers took up Near's case, and carried it to the Supreme Court.

The Court heard the case on Jan. 30, 1931. Justice Brandeis was the one Jewish member of the High Court then; and according to one report, counsel for the state hoped especially to impress him with the nasty nature of the Saturday Press. But early in the argument Brandeis interrupted to criticize the idea of prior restraints on a newspaper because it made charges of corruption.

"It is difficult to see," Brandeis said, "how one can have a free press and the protection it affords a democratic community without the privilege this [Minnesota] act seeks to limit."

Precedent

By a vote of 5 to 4, the Supreme Court set aside the injunction against the Saturday Press. Chief Justice Hughes, writing for the

majority, established the constitutional rule disfavoring prior restraints of the press. And the case of Near vs. Minnesota became a foundation of press freedom in the United States. The main precedent on which the Pentagon Papers case, among others, rested.

The story of the Near case illustrates the wonderful way in which U.S. constitutional law can work. The courts, dealing with a most unpopular or unlikely party, may build principles that protect everyone's freedom. It follows that judges must not be put off by dislike of particular individuals or ideologies; they must worry about the larger precedent. And that is the problem in Skokie.

When the Nazis proposed to march, the town authorities quickly passed three ordinances. The first and most significant of these requires a permit for any parade of public assembly of more than 50 persons. The applicant for a permit must have \$300,000 in liability and \$500,000 in property damage insurance—unless the authorities waive such a permit system, with its huge insurance requirement, is a flagrant invitation to suppress freedom of speech. Just imagine opponents of the Vietnam war being unable to hold a public meeting in some city unless they could get a permit and produce \$350,000 in insurance.

It is hardly surprising that the ACLU challenged that ordinance. If it withstood legal tests, officials everywhere would have a new device to prevent the public expression of unpopular opinion. Nor is it surprising that the federal judge who heard the case in Chicago, Bernard Dwyer, found the requirement of "a rare and expensive form of insurance" to be a "draconian restriction" of free speech and assembly.

Powerful Symbol

The two other Skokie ordinances prohibited the inciting of racial hatred and the wearing of military-style uniforms during public demonstrations by a political party. The last seems to me a closer issue: uniforms are a symbol so powerful that they go to the edge of what we call "speech." But it was certainly right that the constitutional question should be raised.

"If there is any principle of the Constitution that more imperatively calls for attachment than any other," Justice Holmes said, "it is the principle of free thought—not free thought for those who agree with us but freedom for the thought that we hate." We should be especially wary of punishing lawyers or others who defend the right to express hateful thoughts. They make sure that, someday, our own beliefs will be safe from attack.

U.S. control over spent fuel manufactured in European plants.

This is vitally important, giving Washington veto power over reprocessing spent fuel and, hence, over Europe's power to build breeder nuclear power plants. The breeder, making its own fuel as it manufactures power, is almost indispensable to Europe's future power needs.

This unilateral change in existing agreements dating back to the mid-1960s infuriated the European nations. Forced to play the nuclear power game the Washington way, their first reaction was symbolic retaliation. With the French taking the lead, they simply ignored the provision in the new U.S. law giving them 30 days to start negotiations for new licenses to import enriched uranium.

Anger

The Euratom nations will surely agree, probably soon, to negotiate new enriched uranium contracts. But from doing a premature death. But that does not relieve the President from getting his act together and taking on the formidable, richly financed anti-nuclear lobby (with its equally formidable agents ensconced as officials deep inside his administration). Otherwise, the West may be doomed to fall behind the Communist bloc, never to recover.

Plans

For example, the Russians now operate a 350-megawatt experimental "breeder" on the Caspian Sea and will complete a 600-megawatt plant in 1980. Design is beginning for a 1,600-megawatt plant, which the Russians told Wylder would take only seven years to build.

No wonder, then, that the new law limiting export of U.S. enriched uranium is creating consternation. Following Euratom's symbolic refusal to start new talks within the 30-day period, West Germany will soon increase its purchase of enriched uranium from the Russians. More attacks on the exposed flank of President Carter's nuclear-power policy will surely follow.

As Greeks Debate Future

Papandreou Evokes Hope, Fear

By Nicholas Gage

ATHENS, April 13 (NYT)—At just about every social gathering in Greece, whether in palatial ship-owners' mansions or working-class taverns, the name Andreas Papandreou comes up sooner or later, frequently setting off an argument.

Andreas is what all Greeks call Andreas Papandreou, leader of the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement, the opposition party, to differentiate him from his late father, George Papandreou, a former premier.

At 59, Andreas is the most controversial figure in Greece. And after his unexpected success in doubling the size of the vote for his party in last November's election to 25 per cent, most Greeks either hope or fear that he will wrest the post of premier from the 71-year-old Constantine Karamanlis.

That expectation grew last week when President Carter asked Congress to lift the arms embargo on Turkey, strengthening Mr. Papandreou's stand against an alliance with the United States.

Mr. Papandreou's adversaries call him a ranting, anti-U.S. demagogue, a dangerous Marxist and a fanatic nationalist. His supporters consider him the best hope in more than a generation for a fundamen-

tal and progressive change in Greek society.

Left of Father

Mr. Papandreou has his father's magnetism, but he has moved considerably left of his father's centrist ideology. His opponents fear his stand on foreign affairs, which they believe will isolate Greece, more than they do his economic policies. They reason that Greece is not highly industrialized and would not be changed much by a shift to the kind of socialism that he espouses.

Mr. Papandreou bears little resemblance to a political firebrand

In fact, with his longish gray hair, his gray tweed jacket and his measured way of pondering before he answers a question, he seems most like a U.S. college professor, which he was for more than 15 years before returning to Greece in 1960. He spent the seven years of the military junta period, starting in 1967, teaching at York University in Toronto.

"Of course you cannot count on anything in politics," he said in a recent interview. "But I think if elections were held today, we would get 35 per cent, and under the electoral system in force we would be able to form a government."

Would Close Bases

In the wake of the anti-U.S. feeling created by President Carter's efforts to lift the embargo on Turkey, Mr. Papandreou's assessment could be right. He has long warned that the United States favored the Turks and has urged that Greece separate itself from the Atlantic Alliance and close U.S. military bases.

Philosophically, Mr. Papandreou described himself as a "pseudomaxist" who has "the highest respect" for the Marxist analytical system of interpreting history. "I look for centers of power, I look for conflict," he said. "On the other hand, I don't consider that any specific conclusions Marx reached about his period apply today."

He dismissed suggestions that he would turn Greece into a Marxist one-party state if he came to power. "I don't believe that socialism should be imposed from above," he said. "That requires the dictatorship of the party and inhibits individual freedom. I believe in a decentralized socialism which offers people the opportunity to determine their own fate and the power to do so."

Against Alliances

Mr. Papandreou believes that Greece cannot be independent if it belongs to economic and military alliances. He said: "I am against Greece being a member of NATO or the Warsaw Pact or the Common Market because it means being subservient to a center of power outside Greece."

When asked how a nonaligned Greece would be able to defend itself against a potential adversary like Turkey, with its superior forces and access to NATO arms, Mr. Papandreou said that he would institute a program to keep "Greek citizens in the reserves, well-trained and prepared, throughout their active life."

In addition, he said that he would increase domestic produc-



Andreas Papandreou, head of Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement.

tion of arms until Greece was 80 to 90 per cent self-sufficient, even though he recognized that such heavy defense spending would reduce development.

"I have not disclosed this before," he said, "but on my recent trip to Yugoslavia, which produces

85 per cent of its armaments, I was assured that Yugoslavia is prepared to go into joint arms production with us here. If we are exposed to real danger, we could and should arm ourselves with nuclear weapons. And I can assure you we can get them."

Pinochet Picks Civilian to Head Chile Cabinet

SANTIAGO, April 13 (UPI)—All 20 members of President Augusto Pinochet's Cabinet resigned yesterday to give the President "freedom of action" to reorganize it, the Los Angeles Times reported.

Gen. Pinochet accepted the resignations of Interior Minister Gen. Raul Benavides and Defense Minister Gen. Herman Brady, each of whom was named to another cabinet-level post.

The President named Comptroller General Sergio Fernandez, a civilian, to replace Gen. Benavides as interior minister, the top-ranking cabinet post.

The interior minister usually acts as president whenever the chief of state is out of the country.

Mr. Fernandez is the first civilian to head the interior ministry.

Ulster Mine Injures Four

BELFAST, April 13 (UPI)—Three soldiers and a policeman were injured today when a mine exploded under the armored car in which they were patrolling a border road about 30 miles south of Belfast.

Independence Hope Muffled

Three Wishes in Soviet Estonia

By David K. Shieler

TALLINN, U.S.S.R. (NYT)—The young Estonian teacher was invited to make three wishes. She was sitting across the table in a dark discotheque here, in the capital of Soviet Estonia, sipping a Cuban banana liqueur.

She had already told some jokes about Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, and made clear her anti-Soviet feelings. As a schoolgirl, she recalled, she was once instructed to stand in class and explain that the words "Soviet Union" took capital letters because that was her motherland.

"I refused to do it," she said. "It made me sick."

Three wishes: First, a slightly larger apartment, she said. A palace? No, just something a little bigger. Second, never to grow old. Third, no war.

Political Mood

That there was no hint in those wishes of any desire for Estonian political independence probably says something about the mood in this Baltic republic, which was annexed by the Soviet Union in 1940 and passed again into effective Soviet control in 1944 after the German occupation in World War II.

Estonia has been under Danish, German, Swedish, Polish, and Russian domination for most of the last 1,000 years and, except for a fleeting 22 years between the two world wars, has known no real independence. But even amid all the political irreverence that swirls through this city, separatist sentiments seem to find no place.

"Estonia has no more viability as a nation," another young woman said sadly. It has lost the sense of itself through centuries of foreign domination, she added. An Estonian, she finds other Estonians uninterested in their culture. She is stimulated more by contacts with Russians and foreigners.

"The amazing thing about Estonia," countered a Communist party member, "is that we've lived under different rulers and have still remained Estonian."

Contrast With Russians

Estonians often define their own ethnic character by contrasting it with the Russian. A student, for instance, said she would not have wanted to go to one of the Russian-language schools, which exist side by side with Estonian schools, nor would she want her children to, on the ground that Russian youngsters are poorly disciplined.

Then she did an imitation of Estonian children — sitting erect, paying attention. This was followed

by an unflattering pantomime of Russians visiting Tallinn — sloppy, coarse.

Suddenly the student shifted ground, describing Russians she had met in Moscow as warm and friendly, and Estonians as cool, hard to know. And Russians live more simply, she remarked with admiration. "Estonians have more demands," she said.

Russians, about 8 per cent of the population before the war, rose to

25 per cent of Estonia's 1.35 million by 1970, the last census.

Much of the influx was labor for Estonia's burgeoning postwar industry, a growth that Estonian planners are now trying to keep at a minimum in a country where industrial growth is a fetish.

An unstated reason for holding down industrial expansion is to hold down immigration of Russians, or of anyone else, and to preserve the country towns and the old section of Tallinn, a medieval hill top of spires and cobblestone streets.

Estonia is the Soviet Union's window on the West. Western tradition and temperament, the republic enjoys an affinity with Western styles of dress, of music, even of political values to some extent as expressed in an atmosphere less suffraging than the orthodoxy of Moscow.

Estonia's attention is drawn outward, away from Moscow to the outside world. This is a profound contrast to the rest of the Soviet Union, in some measure the function of geography. Estonians whose language is related to Finnish, are able to pick up television broadcasts from Helsinki, situated 50 miles away from Tallinn, across the Gulf of Finland.

U.S. and British programs are standard fare on Finnish television. "If you ask 10-year-old boys here their favorite music heroes," said a young man, "they'll say Cannon, McCloud and Columbia."

Koreans Protest Alleged Bugging Of Park's Office

SEOUL, April 13 (AP)—Anti-American demonstrations spread to provincial towns today as the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee ended a special session by calling for U.S. clarification on the alleged bugging of the Korean presidential mansion.

Rallies denouncing the alleged bugging in the 1960s continued in Seoul and several other cities in South Korea but there was no violence.

Concluding the two-day session, Chairman Choi Young-Hee of the assembly committee said in a statement that the bugging not only constituted a serious violation of Korean sovereignty but also destroyed mutual trust that should exist between the two allies.

Therefore, he said, the government must demand a clarification from a high official of the U.S. government.

Terrorist Hoax Sends Tourist to Swiss Hospital

DAVOS, Switzerland, April 13 (AP)—A Canadian tourist is recovering in a Swiss hospital from a heart condition after what a spokesman of the Swiss Justice Ministry called a "hoax of extremely bad taste."

Dave Debnar, 60, a Montreal chemist, said that he was asleep in his hotel when the telephone rang after midnight March 27. He is Jewish.

"There was a German-speaking voice," he recalled. "The voice said, 'We don't like your name. We are from the Palestine Liberation Front. Please come to the entrance of the swimming pool where we will execute you. We give you 10 minutes.'"

"Five minutes later, there was that voice again on the phone. Five minutes have passed since our first call," it said. "If you don't come down within five minutes, we will come up and then we will also kill your wife."

Mr. Debnar said that he was seized by nausea after that call and collapsed. He was hospitalized.

4 Nations Increase UN Food Assistance

ROME, April 13 (UPI)—Britain, West Germany, Norway and Australia today pledged additional contributions to the UN World Food Program.

Britain and Germany told the program's governing body they will make available 40,000 and 35,000 tons of grain, respectively. Norway pledged an additional \$1.37 million in the form of dried fish and transportation money. Australia said it will give 10,000 tons of grain.

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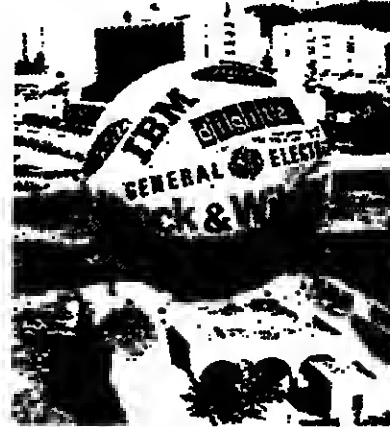
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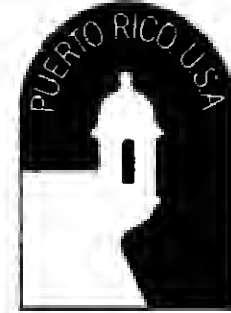
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THEATER

Anna Neagle Does Coward in Vienna

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

VIENNA, April 13 (IHT)—Anna Neagle, long the most popular star of the English cinema and the first film actress to be created a Dame of the British Empire, has returned to the stage.

On Sunday evening she began a nine-week engagement at Vienna's English Theater in a new production of Noel Coward's "Relative Values." Her reappearance was front-page news in the Austrian capital and critics from London and West Germany came to witness the event at the jewel-box playhouse in the Josefstadt. This neo-baroque theater, under the auspices of Franz Schafner and his actress wife, Ruth Brinkmann, has gained a wide following by specializing in local presentations of plays in English.

Her present vehicle finds Dame Anna as the gracious, sagacious countess of a stately country home

who, by Machiavellian parlor magic, prevents her stupid son from marrying a nitwit movie starlet.

"It is a snobbish play," complained an Austrian Socialist of rank, though he confessed to enjoying its performance after its Viennese premiere. It was so intended by Coward, who wrote it in 1951 and wove into its fabric some acid comments on changing England. Its snobbish butler, who is its chorus and spokesman, urges throughout that the masses be kept in their classes, and, at the final curtain as he sneaks a drink, he proposes a toast to the preservation of social inequality. The reigning sentiment is true-blue Tory, but it is a comedy of bad manners and not a political message.

Superior Pen

Distilled from the venerable juices of Edwardian drawing-room comedy, it ingratiatingly allows at one point that the subject would be

best suited to the superior pen of Somerset Maugham. Despite this cautious apology to forestall objections, it still has nimble stage life and bright exchanges and surprises. But the play's not the thing; it is Anna Neagle.

With elegant presence, lasting good looks and a captivating personality, she sails through the secondhand situations with magnificent ease, rising above them when necessary. She projects radiantly across the footlights.

Dame Anna is a phenomenon of the theater world. "When she comes on, the lights go up a bit," Coward once commented in explanation of her magnetic hold on a vast army of admirers. To millions she is the quintessence of English ladyhood.

Like many polished actresses—Glady's Cooper, Yvonne Printemps, Marie Tempest and Ina Claire—she began as a showgirl, making her debut in C.B. Cochran revues. With her blonde beauty and clear singing voice, she soon became an operetta leading lady, and Jack Buchanan selected her to star with him in "Goodnight Vienna," an Anglo-Austrian screen musical.

Silent Pioneer

Herbert Wilcox, its director, had been a pioneer of the British cinema. In the 1920s, his silent films, "Nell Gwyn" and "Madame Pompadour," both with Dorothy Gish, were two English movies to have great success abroad. He married Miss Neagle and remade "Nell Gwyn" as a talkie. As the Drury Lane orange girl who won the heart of Charles II, she conquered the international film market.

Thereafter, enthusiastic fans lined up in battalions to see her as Queen Victoria (twice), Florence Nightingale, Nurse Edith Cavell, Peg Woffington and the radiant warbler of cinematic musicals, less brassy than those of American make. She also starred in the musical comedy, "Charlie Girl," playing a Charlie Cochran chorus girl who marries into the aristocracy. It ran for five years in London.

Dame Anna gets sound support in the Coward play from John Bort, who, with Jeevesish aplomb, impersonates the haughty butler who would make England safe for the aristocracy, and from Josie Kidd as the maid forced to masquerade as a lady to shame her upstart sister back from Hollywood. Simon Merck, an adroit farceur, as the countess's helpful nephew, and Sandra Dickinson as the pretty intruder from movieland.

The Coward comedy, attractively renovated, will probably travel on the Continent and its likely destination is the London West End. Chalk up another hit for Vienna's English Theater, a venture that



Sandra Dickinson (l) and Anna Neagle in "Relative Values."

might be imitated to advantage elsewhere.

Founded by the enterprising Schafners in 1963, this theater has produced in English an imposing array of British and American dramatists with ease, in large measure, imported from London. It has done Shaw, Wilde, Barrie, Thornton Wilder. It gave Tennessee Williams' "The Red Devil Battery Sign" its world premiere and Terence Rattigan's "In Praise of Love" its first Continental hearing. It has staged Edgar Lee Masters' "Spoon River," Dorothy Parker's "Here We Are" and "Romeo and Juliet."

Schafner is an impresario thoroughly grounded in the theater arts. He studied under Brecht in Berlin and under Ingmar Bergman in Stockholm and has translated several plays from the Swedish. He is, too, a skilful organizer. His theater has more than 5,000 subscribers, a

fact which grants it artistic independence. Many of its productions have drawn 20,000 spectators and performances are often sold out. With the Opera, the English Theater, in theatrical parlance, is the hottest ticket in Vienna.

It is in the process of extending its activities. It has sent companies to tour Austria and West Germany, and it is soon to be housed in a larger theater to meet the demand for seats. It is also broadening its policy to include guest visits of foreign artists. The Jean-Louis Barault-Madeleine Renaud company has accepted an invitation for the summer, and Franco Zeffirelli is to direct one of its productions next season.

The secret of its success lies in its intelligent script and casting judgments, catholic taste, orderly management and, above all, the maintenance of high professional standards. It is a model for ambitious theater groups today.

Sharps and Flats

GENEVA—Eddie (Lockjaw) and Harry (Sweetie) Edison, along with Jimmy Woode, Fritz Pauer and Georges Bernasconi come into the Popcorn Club April 17 for two weeks, replacing Slide Hampton.

LONDON—Earl (Fatha) Hines and his quartet are appearing nightly at Ronnie Scott's.

COLOGNE—Chick Corea and Gayle Moran will be at the Meschalle on April 19.

THE HAGUE—Manhattan Transfer will be at the Congressgebouw April 16 at 9 p.m. and then in Dusseldorf on the 18th at the Philipssthal at 8 p.m.

DUSSELDORF—French singer Mireille Mathieu will be at the Stadthalle on April 19 at 8 p.m.

The Delta Rhythm Boys, concluding their Finnish tour, are in Leppavirta April 14 at the Hotel Leppavirta and the next night in Joensuu at the Hotel Kimmel.

winding up in Porvoo on April 17 and 18 at the Hotel Seurahuvi.

PARIS—France Gall will open at the Theatre des Champs-Elysees April 14 for one week with an all-girl show. Nicole Croisille is appearing nightly at the Olympia and Claude Nougaro's orchestra is at the Club Zed. Jimmy Gourley opens for one week at the Caveau de La Montagne on April 17. He will be accompanied by Luigi Trussardi on bass.

There will be a memorial mass for Josephine Baker celebrated in Paris at 296 Rue Saint-Honore (Eglise Saint-Roch) on April 15 at 11 a.m. Francoise Gangloff will be at the organ, Pierre Spiers, the harp, and Andre Dessary will sing.

This week's top single record in the United States is "Night Fever" by Bee Gees, and in Britain, "Wonder Why" by Showaddywaddy.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

U.S. Groups Ask Supreme Court For New Ruling on 'Dirty Words'

WASHINGTON, April 13 (UPI)—The American Civil Liberties Union and literary groups are urging the Supreme Court to rule that the government made a mistake when it tried to ban seven "dirty words" from the radio air waves.

The groups said that to restrict use of the words without any consideration of their context would require such great works of literature as Shakespearean plays, contemporary poetry and drama to be censored.

The words—ranging from three to 12 letters in length—describe various sexual activities, portions of the anatomy or excretory functions. A listener complained after radio station WBAI in New York broadcast a record of a comedy routine by George Carlin based on the seven words and society's attitude toward them.

As a consequence, the Federal Communications Commission issued an order Feb. 12, 1975, banning their broadcast in the future

"when there is a reasonable risk that children may be in the audience."

A federal appeals court reversed the ban, but the FCC has won a Supreme Court hearing on the issue.

The ACLU filed a friend-of-the-court brief last week, joined by the Association of American Publishers Inc., the Citizens Communications Center, the Freedom to Read Foundation and the PEN American chapter.

They said that such a ban on "offensive" language "would deprive a substantial portion of the adult population of the United States of an opportunity to hear broadcasts of serious, nonobscene materials of undeniable intellectual, cultural or legitimate entertainment value."

They also said the FCC order would "deprive children of a significant range of materials considered appropriate and worthwhile for their education or entertainment."

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LONDON

The Prolonged Gestation Of the National Theater

By John Walker

LONDON, April 13 (IHT)—It is now just over two years since Sir Peter Hall, tiring of waiting for Britain's National Theatre to be finished, moved in with his company of impatient actors, who were to spend six months, rather than the anticipated two weeks, over rehearsals of "Tamburlaine," which was to open the building's Olivier Theatre.

Hall's move was a bold one, for at that time only one of the three auditoriums was usable and the elaborate computer-operated stage machinery was still not working. There were many problems to overcome. I remember, in those early days, being backstage as Hall's jaunty voice came over the loudspeakers to announce that there was to be a power cut and that the theater's emergency electrical system, "which could not fail," had failed.

Today, all three of the stages are in use, playing almost always to near capacity audiences, and the stage machinery still does not work properly.

As a just-published history of the theater makes clear, from its first conception the National has been yet another example of the English talent for muddling through to some sort of triumphant conclusion.

Attack Rumored

Dramatic rumor in advance of publication claimed that the book, "The History of the National Theatre" (Jonathan Cape, 6.50) by John Elsom and Nicholas Tomalin, was a devastating attack on the new theater and its director. It isn't, although Hall and others seem to be reacting as if it were.

But, apart from providing a definitive history since the notion of a National Theatre was first suggested in 1848 by a radical publisher, Effingham Wilson, the authors do raise the question of the purpose of such a theater.

Wilson, who believed that knowledge should be available to everyone, wanted an organization to popularize good drama. Others have seen it as a repository of high culture. Henry Irving suggested an independent institution that did not rely on state patronage. But it did not become a reality until 1948, when the government agreed to pay for it.

Yet, as early as 1911, a site in Bloomsbury had been acquired for the theater. All that was built on it was a hut to provide entertainment for soldiers during World War I.

The National has always become caught up in problems of national prestige, seen as an external sign of British cultural progress. Adds Elsom, "The pursuit of prestige has sometimes been regarded as the chief folly of post-imperial Britain."

This fascinating account of the theater's prolonged gestation was begun by Nicholas Tomalin, a fine investigative reporter on the London Sunday Times, who had half-completed it when he was killed covering the Yom Kippur war in 1973. John Elsom, who took over the project, rewriting the book from the beginning, is theater critic of the Listener and an excellent historian of modern British theater.

Tomalin intended the book to have a wider significance, as a portrait of our times. Elsom's approach is narrower, although the book does illuminate the nature of social and artistic attitudes.

What emerges especially is the way great humanistic organizations are capable of brutal behavior. Sir Laurence Olivier has twice been a victim. In 1948, when he and Sir

Ralph Richardson were directors of The Old Vic and had made it into a great international company, both were dismissed by the board of governors while on a money-raising tour.

When Olivier returned to The Old Vic in 1963 as first director of the National Theatre company, his first words were: "My God, how I hate this place!"

Toward the end of his time at the National, when he was ill and the productions were lackluster, Peter Hall was approached to replace him as director without Olivier's knowledge. Hall behaved honorably, insisting that he would not take the job without Olivier's blessing, but the incident was an unnecessary and unpleasant one.

Elsom makes it clear, in a postscript to the book, that he would like to see Hall eventually replaced as director. He believes that the National would be best run by an intendant, not involved in theater for career reasons, who would supervise the work of five associate directors.

It is not an argument I find convincing. Hall and his successor, Trevor Nunn, have both shown, through their work with the Royal Shakespeare Company, that a working director can head an exciting company maintaining the highest standards.

Subsidy Question

Elsom would also like to see the National providing "a flowing repertoire of the world's best plays, in good productions." He argues that if the subsidy were doubled, it could stage between 30 and 40 such productions a year.

But one man's National is another man's museum. For Hall, in a long "answer to his critics" in the London Observer, dismisses this view with the words: "There are those who think a National Theatre should be stuffy, confining itself only to accepted classics. I am not among them."

This is unfair because "stuffy" is Hall's word and, whatever its polemical justification, it is a curious one. What sort of director is it who thinks productions of accepted classics by definition create a stuffy theater?

Few would argue with Hall's expressed aim: to stage neglected plays or undiscovered masterpieces as well as classics, to cherish modern playwrights and to encourage new ones. So far, though, his production record does not match these aims.

Main Problem

Hall's present contract runs until 1980. As he points out, his main problem is running the building, which swallows up more than a third of the theater's total subsidy. Only 4 per cent of the money goes on production costs. At around 250,000 a year, this is less than the National's heating and lighting bills.

Obviously, this burden should be lifted from his shoulders so that he can run the theater properly and then be judged fairly on his achievements. Until that moment, Elsom sets out the criteria by which his work should be measured.

"Perhaps the British wariness, which so delayed the establishment of the National, could be an even more valuable quality now that it is here," writes Elsom. "It could prevent us from believing that state art is necessarily good art; and, by not suspending our disbelief too easily, we could encourage the National to earn our approval by the quality and range of its work, not by the mere fact of its existence."



It's off the front pages but it isn't off the beaches:

An urgent appeal to Americans to help clean up this mess.

The whole world is aghast at the extent and the implications of the 220,000-ton oil spill. And much of the world has already lent support to the clean-up action. The Germans have sent pumps and other technical equipment. So have the Dutch. Spanish fishermen have sent small boats. Money has come from as far away as Hong Kong and Indonesia. French school children and Belgians are in Brittany right now, helping to clean the beaches and to save wild life.

Surely Americans are as appalled as others. They must want to help. Perhaps they don't know how. To help Americans, French and others (individuals and companies alike) who want to lend a hand, the American Chamber of Commerce in France is sponsoring and acting as a clearing house for a fund raising project entitled "Franco-American 1978 Project Brittany." This effort has the unqualified endorsement of all leading Franco-American organizations in France.

In response to our urgent request the World Wildlife Fund - U.S. and the Fondation de France have opened special accounts in Washington and Paris to receive the contributions which will be used to help

rehabilitate the beaches, to save marine life and to save the lives of tens of thousands of birds which have been endangered as a consequence of this disaster.

Contributions of every size are needed. To qualify as a charitable contribution under U.S. income tax rules checks in U.S. dollars should be made out to the order of: "World Wildlife Fund - U.S."

All other currency checks should be made out to the order of: "Fondation de France". Contributions to the Fondation de France qualify as charitable contributions for French income tax purposes.

All checks should be mailed to:

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Bundesbank Doubts Decline in Surplus

FRANKFURT, April 13 (AP)—There are definite limits to any further reduction in West Germany's current-account surplus, which totaled 8.7 billion Deutsche marks last year, the Bundesbank said in its annual report published today.

Because of the highly capital-intensive nature of the nation's exports, the trade balance will continue to trend toward surplus rather than deficit, the report noted. Moreover, imports—largely made up of raw materials—are dependent on levels of domestic production, which is in turn a factor of exports, the central bank said.

In addition, the long-term possibilities for economic growth are "significantly" lower than in the 1960's and early 1970's as a result of deep-seated structural changes. A widespread failure to recognize these changes has resulted in unrealistic growth expectations based on outdated assumptions, the bank said.

The prime factor behind the slowdown since 1973 has been the continuing weakness of private investment. Average growth of private and public sector capital investment between 1973-1977 was 8 percent lower than the 1969-1972 level. Moreover, the private sector's share in the total has declined, the report said.

The Bundesbank held out little hope that this trend could be significantly reversed. A low level of capacity utilization since 1974 has resulted in lagging investment which has left slack in the economy that will brake growth in 1978 and 1979.

Philips' Net Up 12.6%; Rowntree Has 5.7% Gain

EINDHOVEN, The Netherlands, April 13 (AP)—Philips' group profit rose 12.6 percent in 1977 to 633.6 million guilders (about \$294 million) from 562.5 million guilders the previous year, the company said today.

Per-share earnings rose to 3.42 guilders from 3.03 guilders.

However, the company said fourth-quarter earnings fell 6.2 percent to 1.05 guilders a share from 1.12 guilders a year earlier, mainly due to adverse exchange-rate movements.

Gross operating profit for the year rose to 2.21 billion guilders from 2.22 billion. Sales rose 2.4 percent to 31.16 billion guilders from 30.43 billion guilders.

The results for the year include currency-exchange losses of about 300 million guilders, the group said.

The company earlier announced the dividend was raised to 1.7 guilders from 1.6 guilders.

The electronics giant said it reduced its world workforce in 1977 to 383,900 from 391,500—particularly in Western Europe, Australia and Canada—to lower "extremely high production costs." Although it said its work-force in other areas, particularly the United States, was increased.

Rowntree Mackintosh
LONDON, April 13 (Reuters)—Rowntree Mackintosh's

Company Reports

Revenue/Profit in Millions of Dollars			
1st Quarter	1977	1976	1975
Allied Chemical Corp.			
Revenue	773.60	681.00	681.00
Profits	29.90	13.60	13.60
Per Share	1.06	0.49	0.49
CPC International Inc.			
Revenue	739.90	675.90	675.90
Profits	25.43	24.91	24.91
Per Share	1.07	1.05	1.05
Chemical New York Corp.			
Revenue	27.637	24.286	24.286
Profits (a)	1.75	1.67	1.67
Profits (b)	25.498	24.286	24.286
Per Share (b)	1.60	1.68	1.68
Del Monte Corp.			
Revenue	386.1	377.9	377.9
Profits	11.209	9.435	9.435
Per Share	0.94	0.79	0.79
First Pennsylvania Corp.			
Revenue	8.278	6.752	6.752
Profits (a)	0.63	0.51	0.51
Profits (b)	7.359	7.079	7.079
Per Share (b)	0.56	0.54	0.54
Kroger Co.			
Revenue	1,670.00	1,470.00	1,470.00
Profits	12.573	10.530	10.530
Per Share	0.93	0.78	0.78
McGraw Edison Co.			
Revenue	285.50	254.50	254.50
Profits	16.824	14.638	14.638
Per Share	1.02	0.90	0.90
National Detroit Corp.			
Revenue	15.096	11.714	11.714
Profits (a)	1.27	0.97	0.97
Profits (b)	15.134	12.019	12.019
Per Share (b)	1.27	1.00	1.00
NCR Corp.			
Revenue	559.10	515.30	515.30
Profits	22.869	16.080	16.080
Per Share	0.85	0.60	0.60
North American Phillips Corp.			
Revenue	464.00	418.10	418.10
Profits	10.866	10.714	10.714
Per Share	0.84	0.83	0.83
Owens-Corning Fiberglass Corp.			
Revenue	394.30	276.80	276.80
Profits	31.625	15.367	15.367
Per Share	2.09	1.02	1.02
Owens Illinois Inc.			
Revenue	696.50	679.40	679.40
Profits	9.10	17.90	17.90
Per Share	0.29	0.60	0.60
PPG Industries Inc.			
Revenue	648.00	577.50	577.50
Profits	35.60	35.20	35.20
Per Share	1.14	1.13	1.13
Raytheon Co.			
Revenue	769.40	661.60	661.60
Profits	32.609	23.038	23.038
Per Share	1.05	0.75	0.75
Scott Paper Co.			
Revenue	396.50	360.10	360.10
Profits	20.471	15.115	15.115
Per Share	0.53	0.39	0.39
Studebaker-Worthington Inc.			
Revenue	317.90	289.20	289.20
Profits	18.20	15.60	15.60
Per Share	2.26	2.02	2.02
Teletype Inc.			
Revenue	578.00	545.90	545.90
Profits	52.342	46.321	46.321
Per Share	4.38	3.87	3.87
Westinghouse Electric Corp.			
Revenue	1,540.00	1,430.00	1,430.00
Profits	66.237	56.980	56.980
Per Share	0.76	0.66	0.66
(a): Before securities transaction			
(b): After securities transaction			

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

10 Japan Concerns Join Exxon Project

Ten major Japanese oil and electric-power companies have agreed to participate in Exxon's \$300-million coal liquefaction project, Japan's Energy Policy Promotion Committee says. The 10 will form Japan Coal Liquefaction Co. and will sign an agreement in May with Exxon's Research and Engineering Co. The Exxon method, called EDS, can produce such light-oil products as gasoline, naphtha and fuel oil from liquefied coal. The project includes a massive pilot plant in Texas with a 250-ton daily capacity to be completed by 1980. The company hopes to establish by 1982 the know-how for commercial production. The Japanese companies—including Mitsubishi, Sumitomo Shoji, Tokyo Electric Power and Toyota Motor—are prepared to pay up to \$20 million over the next five years as part of the group's research expenses.

Texton to Buy Allied Chemical Shares

Texton plans to buy up to 266,934 shares of Allied Chemical common stock from time to time on the open market beginning April 14. The shares will replace those which Solvay et Cie. has elected not to sell in Texton. Under the provisions of a May, 1977 agreement, Texton agreed to purchase in equal quarterly installments the about 2.7 million Allied shares owned by Solvay at the average market price in the three months preceding each quarterly installment. The 2.7 million shares represent 9.6 percent of Allied shares outstanding. Under the agreement,

Texton need not purchase an installment if the price is above \$55.21 a share and Solvay need not sell if the price falls below \$40.21, as it did for the March quarterly installment. As of last December, Texton owned 823,802 Allied shares. Texton's pension plans own another 58,600 shares.

Berkey Drops Instant Cameras

Berkey Photo will no longer be allowed to manufacture instant cameras under an out-of-court agreement reached with Polaroid. Berkey acknowledged its infringement on Polaroid's patents of SX-70 models and agreed to discontinue manufacturing instant-print cameras, but will be allowed to sell the remainder of its inventory. The settlement stems from a suit filed by Polaroid in 1975 after Berkey announced it would be manufacturing an instant-print camera. Polaroid alleged the camera violated its patents.

Oil Found in Gulf of Suez

British Petroleum, Royal Dutch/Shell and Deminex have found oil in the Gulf of Suez which tested at about 14,500 barrels a day. A BP spokesman says that for a first well the discovery is "quite attractive." The discovery was made in the North Belayim concession, held under a production-sharing contract with Egyptian General Petroleum Corp. The extent of the oil-bearing reservoir is as yet unknown and awaits appraisal by further drilling, the group says.

Congress May Examine "Gimmicky" in Sale to Eastern

Boeing Attacks Airbus Financing Plans

NEW YORK, April 13 (AP)—Boeing has launched a stinging public attack on Airbus Industrie, accusing the West European consortium of "predatory export financing schemes" which has cost the U.S. company sales—most recently to Eastern Airlines.

In testimony a few weeks ago to the House subcommittee on international trade, Boeing treasurer Jack Pierce said Boeing—which dominates the world's commercial-aircraft market, holding a more than 50-percent share—has lost sales to Airbus Industrie because of various sales inducements the concern has been offering.

Euro Deposits Up Sharply at Banks in U.K.

LONDON, April 13 (AP)—The London Eurocurrency market is continuing to expand at a rapid rate, data published today by the Bank of England shows.

The figures showed that foreign-currency deposits of banks here rose about \$1.7 billion in the month ended March 15, bringing the increase for the statistical quarter to about \$6.3 billion. The figures are net of interbank redemptions and converted from sterling into dollars at end of period exchange rates.

While the increase in the March quarter was below the huge \$11.6-billion jump in the fourth quarter, it was nevertheless greater than the \$5.3-billion rise registered in the March 1977 quarter.

At the latest count, London's Eurocurrency deposits totaled about \$185.6 billion, up 17.2 percent from \$158.3 billion a year earlier.

While a slowdown in world trade and business activity in most countries would normally point toward a slowdown in growth of the Eurocurrency market, analysts say that the very large U.S. current-account deficit is continuing to inject a lot of liquidity into the international banking system.

Moreover, since the margins between banks' return on lending and their cost of obtaining funds have narrowed drastically, banks evidently have tried to offset this profit squeeze by increasing the volume of their lending, observers say.

U.S. Says Japan Dumped Steel

WASHINGTON, April 13 (UPI)—The International Trade Commission in a unanimous vote today found that imports of carbon steel plate from Japan were harming domestic producers.

The commission found injury in a 4-0 vote and sent its findings to the Treasury Department to assess penalties to bring the price of imported goods more closely in line with domestic products. The commission acted on evidence collected by the department last fall after widespread complaints from domestic producers that Japan was selling steel goods below production costs.

The commission found injury to domestic industry from carbon steel produced by Kawasaki Steel, Kobe Steel, Nippon Kokan, Nippon Steel Corp. and Sumitomo Metal Industries.

Japan exported \$174 million worth of carbon steel to the United States in 1976, the latest full year for which figures are available.

U.K. Money Supply

LONDON, April 13 (AP)—Britain's broadly defined money supply, sterling M-3, grew 0.5 percent, or £220 million, seasonally adjusted, during the month to March 15, the Bank of England reported today.

Panel Urges Change In Commodity Body

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—The General Accounting Office, the watchdog agency for Congress, has changed its mind and is recommending a cutback in the jurisdiction of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), a prospect that has many in the futures industry concerned.

In a letter to House and Senate Committees pondering changes in the CFTC, Elmer Staats, director general of the GAO, has recommended giving some of the commodity agency's jurisdiction to the Securities and Exchange Commission. In February, the GAO had advocated retaining the commission in its present form.

The GAO is recommending the transfer in the SEC of regulation over futures contracts written on stocks, corporate bonds and other securities subject to SEC registration requirements. Mr. Staats' letter explained that the SEC has convinced the GAO that options on registered securities, which are subject to SEC supervision, and futures contracts on registered securities, which are regulated by the CFTC, "are essentially equivalent and interchangeable instruments."

Options give customers the right to buy or sell securities by a given date at a given price. Commodity futures are contracts for actual delivery or receipt of a given commodity at a specific price at a certain date.

The GAO recommended that the CFTC keep jurisdiction over futures contracts on securities that are not registered with the SEC, such as Treasury bills. However, the GAO advocated expanding the SEC's right to bring lawsuits against fraudulent activities in the sale of these contracts.

Finally, the GAO suggested creating an interagency panel, consisting of the CFTC, the SEC, the Treasury and any other agency President Carter designates, to coordinate surveillance of futures contracts written on securities.

The CFTC resists the idea of the SEC's trading in what it regards as the SEC's right to regulate highly volatile, speculative commodities markets is fundamentally different from monitoring securities.

Mr. Staats rejected the Boeing criticisms saying, "they talk about European government banking and subsidies—the whole U.S. aerospace industry, including Boeing, is heavily subsidized by the U.S. Government," he said.

Mr. Staats also said the European government investments in Airbus Industrie are to be paid back. "It isn't a giveaway program; it has to have economic justification," he added.

Stocks Rally Broadly On Wall Street

NYSE, Amex Higher, Volume 1978 Record

NEW YORK, April 13 (Reuters)—Buoyed by a flood of favorable corporate earnings reports and a 28.6-percent jump in early-April car sales, prices on the New York Stock Exchange finished sharply and broadly higher in the heaviest trading of the year.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 8.92 at 775.21.

Advancing issues held a strong 1,029-to-111 lead over declines.

Volume was a 1978 record at 31.58 million shares, compared with 26.21 million yesterday and the previous record March 17 of 28.4 million shares.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange finished sharply higher, also in its heaviest trading session of the year. The market-value index, hitting a record for the eighth consecutive session, jumped 1.19 to 133.68. Volume totaled 4.14 million shares compared with 4.05 million yesterday.

Despite predictions by many analysts of jumps in the figures, the Federal Reserve reported the narrow M-1 money supply rose \$400 million in the latest reporting week and the broader measure, M-2, gained \$1.8 billion.

General Motors rose 1 1/4 to 63 1/4 after reporting a 42-percent rise in car sales and Chrysler gained 1/4 to 11 1/4 on a 54-percent rise. Ford Motor, raising its dividend 10 cents to 90 cents, rose 1/4 to 47 1/4 despite a 4.6-percent decline in sales.

Among companies reporting improved earnings, Allied Chemical rose 1 1/2 to 41 1/2. Walt Disney advanced 1 1/2 to 35 1/2. NCR gained 1 1/2 to 45 1/2 and Howard Johnson rose 1/2 to 12 1/2. Raytheon was steady at 37 1/2.

Cutler-Hammer was active and down three to 41 1/4. The company won a court order barring Tyco Laboratories from trading in its stock for 10 days. Tyco disclosed earlier this week it holds 15 percent of Cutler stock. Tyco fell 1/4 to 14 1/4.

Teledyne fell 1/4 to 77 1/4 after posting an earnings increase some analysts said was disappointing.

Trade Development Bank Holding S.A.

Report of the Chairman of the Board to the Shareholders (extract)

For our Group, 1977 was a year of steady progress, even though many of the leading economies of the world did not realize the full recovery anticipated late in 1976.

At 31st December, 1977, the Group's total consolidated assets amounted to US\$ 4,168.4 million against US\$ 3,252.2 million the previous year. Deposits increased by 27.8% to US\$ 3,498.4 million against US\$ 2,738.4 million, while capital and loan funds employed—including minority interests—rose to US\$ 433.4 million, against US\$ 317.4 million at the end of 1976. Net earnings after taxes, minority interests, transfer to inner reserves and provisions to cover risk of losses amounted to US\$ 28.6 million or US\$ 1.74 per share, compared with US\$ 23.1 million or US\$ 1.41 per share in 1976.

While it is too early to forecast with any degree of accuracy the results for the coming year, the first quarter of 1978 has started satisfactorily.

The Board of Directors has decided to recommend at the Annual General Meeting the distribution of an unchanged dividend of US\$ 0.55 per share, free of withholding tax, payable on 31st May, 1978.

In view of the continued expansion of our banking subsidiaries, the Board decided to augment again the Group's capital funds, in that connection, we signed in November 1977, a

Consolidated balance sheet as at 31st December 1977					
Assets	31st December		Liabilities	31st December	
	1977	1976		1977	1976
	(US\$ 000's)			(US\$ 000's)	
Cash in hand and balances with banks	1,006,304	689,377	Deposits, balances due to customers and minor reserves	3,498,442	2,738,355
Bank certificates of deposit	324,525	460,935	Other liabilities	236,569	196,485
Precious metals	113,781*	65,223*		3,735,011	2,934,840
Financial paper ¹	390,864	341,482	Capital and loan funds:		
Government and municipal bonds (USA and UK)	307,775	379,387	Sinking Fund Debentures 2001	50,000	50,000
Other bonds	311,314	244,095	Sinking Fund Debentures 2002	35,000	
Current accounts and advances to customers	1,577,755	1,067,457	Convertible Subordinated Capital notes due 1997	12,490	12,604
Investments	5,086	6,570	Other loans	46,000	38,308
Fixed assets	42,642	36,623	Minority interests in subsidiary companies	96,376	41,228
Other assets	88,361	61,107	Shareholders' funds:		
			Share capital	24,605	24,605
			Reserves	168,925	150,661
			Total shareholder's funds	193,530	175,266
			Total capital and loan funds employed	433,396	317,406
	4,168,407	3,252,246		4,168,407	3,252,246
			Contingent liabilities:		
			Letters of credit and guarantees	165,481	158,112
For the year ended 31st December					
Net earnings after tax, minority interests and transfer to inner reserves (US\$ millions)	28.6	23.1			
Earnings per share	US\$ 1.74	US\$ 1.41			
Number of shares outstanding	16,403,300	16,403,300			
Principal Subsidiaries					
Trade Development Bank, Geneva • Republic National Bank of New York, New York					
Other affiliates and offices in: Beirut, Bogotá, Brussels, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chisao, Frankfurt, London, Luxembourg, Mexico City, Montevideo, Nassau, Panama City, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Tokyo.					

Stocks and Div. in \$	P/E	52h. High	Low	Close	Chg'd Prev Close	Stocks and Div. in \$	P/E	52h. High	Low	Close	Chg'd Prev Close	Stocks and Div. in \$	P/E	52h. High	Low	Close	Chg'd Prev Close	Stocks and Div. in \$	P/E	52h. High	Low	Close	Chg'd Prev Close
Armco 1.80	7	28	27	28 1/4	28 1/4	Brusw 1	7	19	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	Chv 11	5	238	14	13 1/2	13 1/2	Curran 25	11	22	12	11 1/2	11 1/2
Armco p21.5	7	28	27	28 1/4	28 1/4	Bucyr 80	7	215	18	17 1/2	18 + 3/4	Chv 11	5	238	14	13 1/2	13 1/2	Curran 25	11	22	12	11 1/2	11 1/2
Armco p21.5	11	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	Bucyr 80	7	215	18	17 1/2	18 + 3/4	Chv 11	5	238	14	13 1/2	13 1/2	Curran 25	11	22	12	11 1/2	11 1/2
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Armco p21.5	11	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	Bucyr 80	7	215	18	17 1/2	18 + 3/4	Chv 11	5	238	14	13 1/2	13 1/2	Curran 25	11	22	12	11 1/2	11 1/2
Armco p21.5	11	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	Bucyr 80	7	215	18	17 1/2	18 + 3/4	Chv 11	5	238	14	13 1/2	13 1/2	Curran 25	11	22	12	11 1/2	11 1/2
Armco p21.5	11	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	Bucyr 80	7	215	18	17 1/2	18 + 3/4	Chv 11	5	238	14	13 1/2	13 1/2	Curran 25	11	22	12	11 1/2	11 1/2
Armco p21.5	11	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	Bucyr 80	7	215	18	17 1/2	18 + 3/4	Chv 11	5	238	14	13 1/2	13 1/2	Curran 25	11	22	12	11 1/2	11 1/2
Armco p21.5	11	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	Bucyr 80	7	215	18	17 1/2	18 + 3/4	Chv 11	5	238	14	13 1/2	13 1/2	Curran 25	11	22	12	11 1/2	11 1/2
Armco p21.5	11	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	Bucyr 80	7	215	18	17 1/2	18 + 3/4	Chv 11	5	238	14	13 1/2	13 1/2	Curran 25	11	22	12	11 1/2	11 1/2
Armco p21.5	11	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	Bucyr 80	7	215	18	17 1/2	18 + 3/4	Chv 11	5	238	14	13 1/2	13 1/2	Curran 25	11	22	12	11 1/2	11 1/2
Armco p21.5	11	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	Bucyr 80	7	215	18	17 1/2	18 + 3/4	Chv 11	5	238	14	13 1/2	13 1/2	Curran 25	11	22	12	11 1/2	11 1/2
Armco p21.5	11	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	Bucyr 80	7	215	18	17 1/2	18 + 3/4	Chv 11	5	238	14	13 1/2	13 1/2	Curran 25	11	22	12	11 1/2	11 1/2
Armco p21.5	11	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	Bucyr 80	7	215	18	17 1/2	18 + 3/4	Chv 11	5	238	14	13 1/2	13 1/2	Curran 25	11	22	12	11 1/2	11 1/2
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Armco p21.5	11	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	Bucyr 80	7	215	18	17 1/2	18 + 3/4	Chv 11	5	238	14	13 1/2	13 1/2	Curran 25	11	22	12	11 1/2	11 1/2
Armco p21.5	11	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	Bucyr 80	7	215	18	17 1/2	18 + 3/4	Chv 11	5	238	14	13 1/2	13 1/2	Curran 25	11	22	12	11 1/2	11 1/2
Armco p21.5	11	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	Bucyr 80	7	215	18	17 1/2	18 + 3/4	Chv 11	5	238	14	13 1/2	13 1/2	Curran 25	11	22	12	11 1/2	11 1/2
Armco p21.5	11	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	Bucyr 80	7	215	18	17 1/2	18 + 3/4	Chv 11	5	238	14	13 1/2	13 1/2	Curran 25	11	22	12	11 1/2	11 1/2
Armco p21.5	11	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	Bucyr 80	7	215	18	17 1/2	18 + 3/4	Chv 11	5	238	14	13 1/2	13 1/2	Curran 25	11	22	12	11 1/2	11 1/2
Armco p21.5	11	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	Bucyr 80	7	215	18	17 1/2	18 + 3/4	Chv 11	5	238	14	13 1/2	13 1/2	Curran 25	11	22	12	11 1/2	11 1/2
Armco p21.5	11	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	Bucyr 80	7	215	18	17 1/2	18 + 3/4	Chv 11	5	238	14	13 1/2	13 1/2	Curran 25	11	22	12	11 1/2	11 1/2
Armco p21.5	11	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	Bucyr 80	7	215	18	17 1/2	18 + 3/4	Chv 11	5	238	14	13 1/2	13 1/2	Curran 25	11	22	12	11 1/2	11 1/2
Armco p21.5	11	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	Bucyr 80	7	215	18	17 1/2	18 + 3/4	Chv 11	5	238	14	13 1/2	13 1/2	Curran 25	11	22	12	11 1/2	11 1/2
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Armco p21.5	11	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	Bucyr 80	7	215	18	17 1/2	18 + 3/4	Chv 11	5	238	14	13 1/2	13 1/2	Curran 25	11	22	12	11 1/2	11 1/2
Armco p21.5	11	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	Bucyr 80	7	215	18	17 1/2	18 + 3/4	Chv 11	5	238	14	13 1/2	13 1/2	Curran 25	11	22	12	11 1/2	11 1/2
Armco p21.5	11	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	Bucyr 80	7	215	18	17 1/2	18 + 3/4	Chv 11	5	238	14	13 1/2	13 1/2	Curran 25	11	22	12	11 1/2	11 1/2
Armco p21.5	11	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	Bucyr 80	7	215	18	17 1/2	18 + 3/4	Chv 11	5	238	14	13 1/2	13 1/2	Curran 25	11	22	12	11 1/2	11 1/2
Armco p21.5	11	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	Bucyr 80	7	215	18	17 1/2	18 + 3/4	Chv 11	5	238	14	13 1/2	13 1/2	Curran 25	11	22	12	11 1/2	11 1/2
Armco p21.5	11	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	Bucyr 80	7	215	18	17 1/2	18 + 3/4	Chv 11	5	238	14	13 1/2	13 1/2	Curran 25	11	22	12	11 1/2	11 1/2
Armco p21.5	11	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	Bucyr 80	7	215	18	17 1/2	18 + 3/4	Chv 11	5	238	14	13 1/2	13 1/2	Curran 25	11	22	12	11 1/2	11 1/2
Armco p21.5	11	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	Bucyr 80	7	215	18	17 1/2	18 + 3/4	Chv 11	5	238	14	13 1/2	13 1/2	Curran 25	11	22	12	11 1/2	11 1/2
Armco p21.5	11	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	Bucyr 80	7	215	18	17 1/2	18 + 3/4	Chv 11	5	238	14	13 1/2	13 1/2	Curran 25	11	22	12	11 1/2	11 1/2
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Armco p21.5	11	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	Bucyr 80	7	215	18	17 1/2	18 + 3/4	Chv 11	5	238	14	13 1/2	13 1/2	Curran 25	11	22	12	11 1/2	11 1/2
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Armco p21.5	11	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	Bucyr 80	7	215	18	17 1/2	18 + 3/4	Chv 11	5	238	14	13 1/2							

**for Fixed
Expense**

[illegible]

the Greek classic



Contact your travel agent for details.

American Airlines

2

هكذا من الأصل

ITALFORTUNE INTERNATIONAL FUND
Société Anonyme
Siege social: 11 Bd. Grande-Duchesse Charlotte,
LUXEMBOURG
R.C. Luxembourg B-8735

Messieurs les actionnaires sont priés d'assister à l'
ASSEMBLEE GENERALE ORDINAIRE
des Actionnaires qui se tiendra au siege social le 25 avril 1978, à 15 h 30.

ORDRE DU JOUR

1. Rapports du Conseil d'Administration et du Commissaire;
2. Approbation du bilan et du compte de pertes et profits au 31 decembre 1977; affectation des resultats;
3. Decharge a donner au Conseil d'Administration et au Commissaire;
4. Nominations statutaires.

Tout actionnaire desirant etre present ou represente a l'Assemblée Generale devra en aviser la societe et deposer ses actions au moins cinq jours avant l'Assemblée aux guichets des banques suivantes :

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG Luxembourg	BANCA PREALPINA Lugano
BANCA C. STEINHAUSLEN & CO. Firenze	BANCO LARIANO Como
BANCA SAN PAOLO-BRESCIA Brescia	BANCO DI SANTO SPIRITO Roma
BANCA TOSCANA Firenze	CREDITO ARTIGIANO Milano
BANCA DI VALLE CAMONICA Breno (Brescia)	CREDITO VARESSINO Varese

Les conditions de vote seront celles definies dans les articles 67 a 71 de la loi du 10 aout 1915.

LE CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION.

Stocks and Div. in 5					Stocks and Div. in 5					Stocks and Div. in 5					Stocks and Div. in 5				
P/E	100s	High	Low	Quot.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Quot.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Quot.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Quot.
Sts.	3.p.m.	Ch'ge	Prev	Close	Sts.	3.p.m.	Ch'ge	Prev	Close	Sts.	3.p.m.	Ch'ge	Prev	Close	Sts.	3.p.m.	Ch'ge	Prev	Close

<p>IMM Futures April 13, 1979</p>		<p>Thursday's</p>	<p>U.S. Commodity Prices</p>
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U.S. Commodity Prices

[illegible]

14- 9 1/2	7 1/2 - 7 3/4	23.00	24.00	22.75	22.90	+ .18
14- 3 1/2	7 1/2 - 7 3/4	May	22.95	22.95	22.65	+ .30
5/16-7/16	7 1/2 - 7 3/4	SOYBEAN MEAL (180 tons)				
5 1/2 - 5 3/4	7 1/2 - 7 3/4	COFFEE 'C' (37,000 lbs; cents per lb)				

Dec	125.00	125.00	123.00	123.00	-2.00	Sep	178.50	178.50	174.00	175.00	-3.00
Mar	119.50	119.50	117.80	117.80	-2.25	Oct	173.50	173.50	168.50	168.50	-5.00
May	116.00	116.00	115.00	112.75	-1.75	Dec	173.00	173.00	167.50	168.00	-5.70

May	60.20	60.40	59.70	59.75	-1.00	SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Jun	60.70	60.70	60.70	60.50	-1.00	Apr	524.00	524.50	518.00	522.00	-6.00
Jul	61.20	61.50	60.70	61.80	-1.00	May	524.80	524.50	522.00	524.80	-1.50
Dec	62.50	62.40	61.70	62.00	-1.00						

[illegible]

	Sales: estimated 6,100.	Dec	605.00	605.50	601.00	601.80	-4.50
		Feb	613.50	613.50	609.70	609.70	-8.00
		Apr	615.00	620.00	615.00	618.90	-7.40
	COTTON, No. 2 (50,000 lbs)						

Dec	59.50	60.00	59.45	59.80	-0.15	Apr	53.00	54.12	53.25	53.87	+ .60
Mar	60.95	61.20	60.90	60.90	-0.25	Jun	52.25	52.75	51.75	52.25	+ .15
May				61.50		Aug	51.40	51.75	51.05	51.32	- .10
						Oct	51.00				

ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs. cents per lb.				
May	117.00	171.50	116.30	116.55 —.60
Jul	114.50	115.00	113.50	113.60 —.40
Aug	52.00	52.20	51.75	51.90 —.10

Mar	88.50	88.60	88.50	87.60	-0.90
Sales: 600.					

	Jul	\$32.00	\$33.90	\$34.60	\$30.70	-6.60	May	\$1.30	\$7.80	\$6.20	\$6.55	-1.80
	Sep	\$40.50	\$41.70	\$34.50	\$38.60	-6.80	Jun	\$0.40	\$0.40	\$8.85	\$9.10	-1.30
	Dec	\$52.50	\$54.20	\$47.00	\$51.00	-6.90	Jul	\$1.75	\$2.25	\$1.18	\$1.10	-1.40

Jul	584.00	564.00	590.00	587.18	-7.30	12 Sep 1977; Dec 77
Sep	590.00	592.00	590.00	590.00	-7.30	Open Interest: April 88; May 672; June 514;
Dec	604.00	605.50	602.00	602.30	-7.30	July 58; Sep 538; Dec 1.

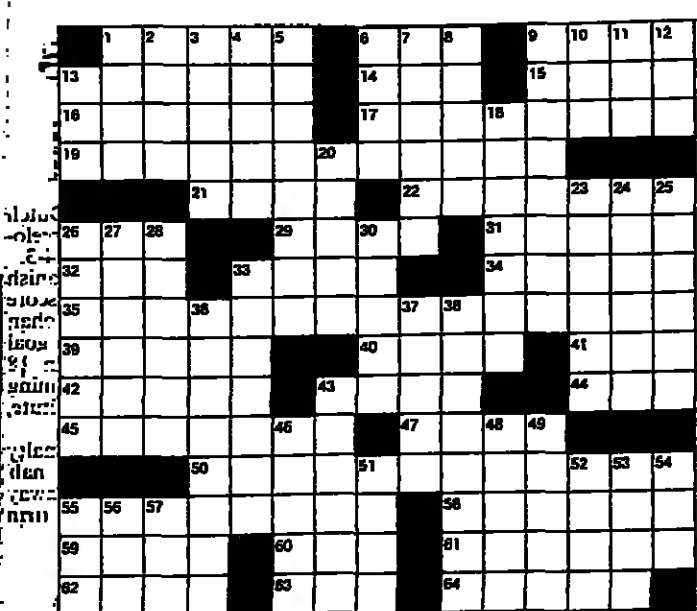
MAINE ROUND WHITE POTATOES									
50,000 lbs./cents per lb.									
May	5.72	5.73	5.30	5.33	-0.35				
Feb	70.00	70.50	74.63	76.22	+1.03				
Mar	70.40	70.50	69.00	70.00	+ .25				
Jul				73.00					

May	8.46	8.57	8.45	8.56	+0.10	Open Interest: May 3680; July 4947; Aug 1770; Feb 443; March 29; July 6
				Sales: 2,609		

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 250 million to 500 million. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion.

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- Phases or visits
 - Dorries and dinghies: Abbr.
 - Gary or Eugene
 - Mr. Wedgwood
 - Ending with cart or harp
 - Tom Ioad, e.g.
 - Amos — Stagg
 - Melt miss is an anagram for this
 - Used pseudo-flattery?
 - Leftovers
 - the — of the flesh?
 - Eph. 2:3
 - Plugs of a sort
 - Award for a TV commercial
 - oot man the less? Byron
 - Prefix with cook or heat
 - Outdoor area on campus, for short
 - He gives up
 - Ersatz bread spread?
 - Insects' lower lips
 - Successful seiner's total
 - River in England
 - Rectify
 - Guck or muck
 - Piece from Pindar
- DOWN**
- Popular quaff
 - Hebrew tyre
 - Jargon
 - Shunned over
 - Timessaver
 - Capt. S. deck aide
 - "Glass Capital of the World"
 - Slyly malicious
 - One who prepares a directory
 - Nominee in '52
 - Poetic contraction
 - Nevertheless
 - Rush-hour situation
 - Sondheim offering
 - Heimsperso
 - Artificial lepidopterian?
 - Polo, e.g.
 - "The Symphoo"
 - Sand wedge, e.g.
 - Dir. from Bath to London
 - Quarts, overseas
 - Handles inelegantly
 - Use a crosscut
 - Shade of green
 - Mohammedanism
 - Congressman who gained fame in July, 1974
 - Made equal
 - Lacking uproar
 - Northern Spies
 - Had a reverie
 - "Bulldog cavalry" member
 - Only state never under a foreign flag
 - Printer's block of type
 - morris, old game played with pebbles
 - Barbershop need
 - Form of warfare: Var.
 - Instruments of knowledge
 - Iroquoian tribe
 - "For want of —"
 - Slow, to the maestro
 - Afresh
 - Dump from the payroll
 - Lieutenants, "D. S. Freeman book"
 - Calendar units: Abbr.
 - A somebody
 - Historic period
 - Feminists' org.

WEATHER

City	Temp	Cond	City	Temp	Cond
ALABAMA	14-17	clear	MADRID	14-17	overcast
ALABAMA	14-17	clear	MADRID	14-17	overcast
ALABAMA	14-17	clear	MADRID	14-17	overcast
ALABAMA	14-17	clear	MADRID	14-17	overcast
ALABAMA	14-17	clear	MADRID	14-17	overcast
ALABAMA	14-17	clear	MADRID	14-17	overcast
ALABAMA	14-17	clear	MADRID	14-17	overcast
ALABAMA	14-17	clear	MADRID	14-17	overcast
ALABAMA	14-17	clear	MADRID	14-17	overcast
ALABAMA	14-17	clear	MADRID	14-17	overcast

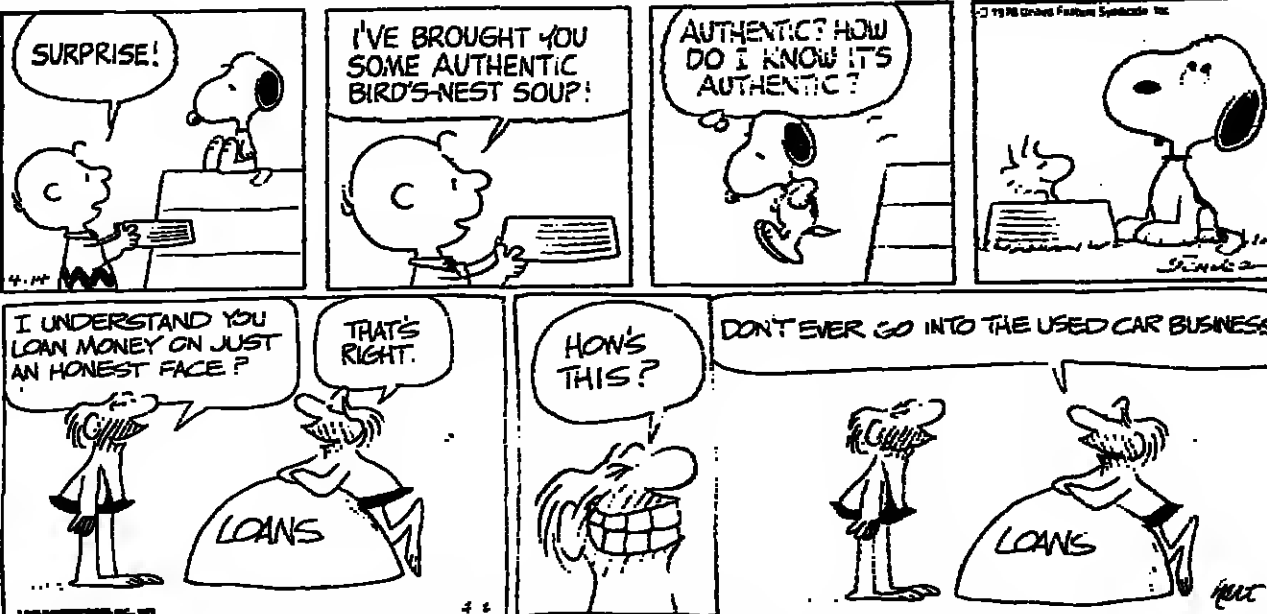
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

April 13, 1978

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on Swiss francs. The following symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the day: (d) — daily; (w) — weekly; (m) — monthly; (q) — quarterly; (a) — annually.		Other Funds	
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD.		(w) American Fund	\$6.16
(d) Board Fund	\$7.75	(w) Transatlantic Fund (AEPF)	\$6.16
(d) Board Fund	\$7.75	(w) Transatlantic Fund (AEPF)	\$6.16
(d) Board Fund	\$7.75	(w) Transatlantic Fund (AEPF)	\$6.16
(d) Board Fund	\$7.75	(w) Transatlantic Fund (AEPF)	\$6.16
(d) Board Fund	\$7.75	(w) Transatlantic Fund (AEPF)	\$6.16
(d) Board Fund	\$7.75	(w) Transatlantic Fund (AEPF)	\$6.16
(d) Board Fund	\$7.75	(w) Transatlantic Fund (AEPF)	\$6.16
(d) Board Fund	\$7.75	(w) Transatlantic Fund (AEPF)	\$6.16
(d) Board Fund	\$7.75	(w) Transatlantic Fund (AEPF)	\$6.16

PEANUTS



BLOONIE



BEETLEBAILEY



ANDY CAPP



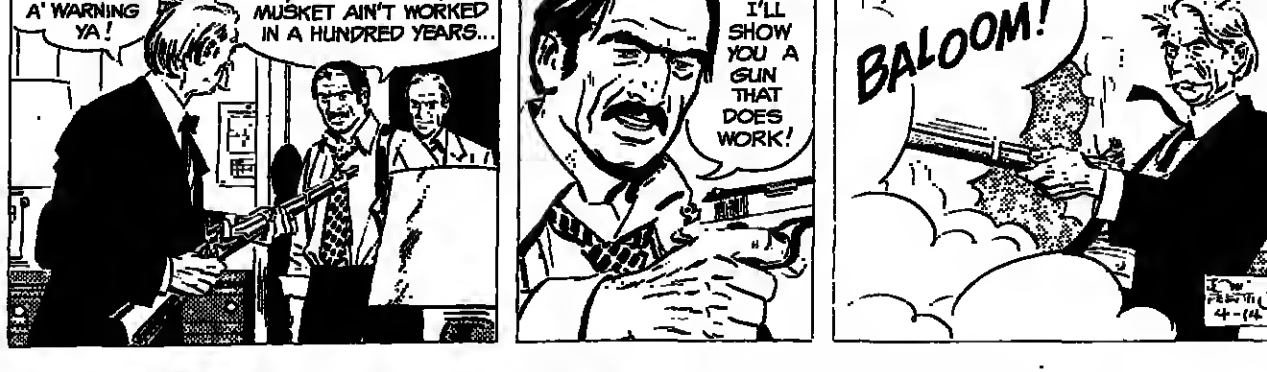
WIZARD OF ID



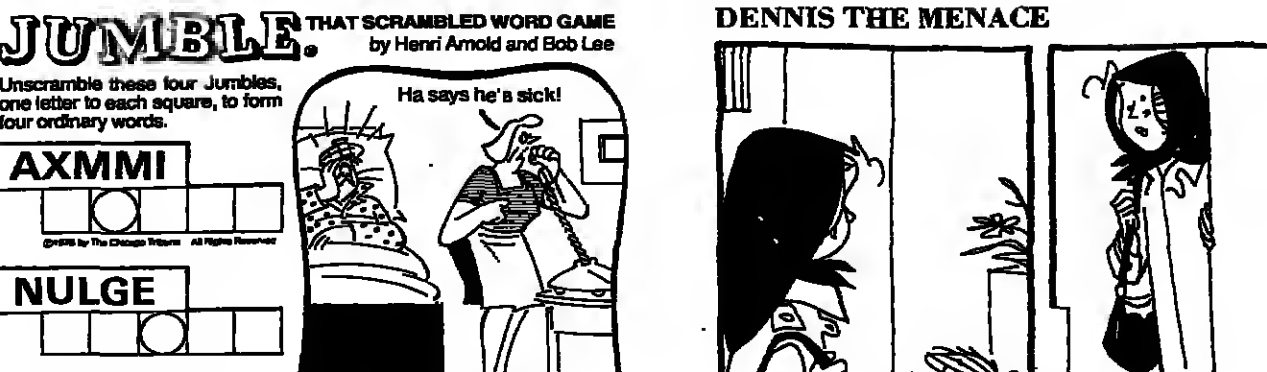
REX MORGAN



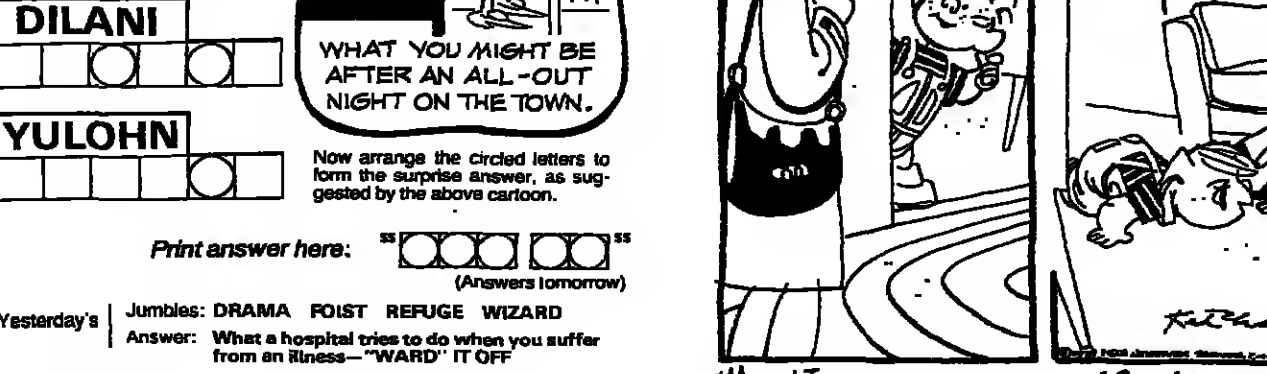
M.D. RIPP



KIRBY



JUMBLE



DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

OTHER PEOPLE'S LETTERS

A Memoir

By Mina Curtiss. Houghton Mifflin. Illustrated. 243 pages. \$9.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

SO FAR as I'm concerned, Lincolnton is lucky to have Mina Curtiss for a sister. In fact, so charmed was I by Mrs. Curtiss's memoir that I was 100 pages into it before realizing that the "Lincolnton" she refers to occasionally as her brother is THE Kirstein, who has something to do with the ballet in New York. Mrs. Curtiss, who is now 81 years young, is the editor and translator of the "Letters of Marcel Proust" and the biographer of Georges Bizet and the Russian Empress Anna Ivanovna. She never did get around to writing a biography of Proust, and seems annoyed at George Proust for having done so. She is not at all shy. What she is, is delightful. It is as if Amy Lowell or Marianne Moore had written Ernest Flynn's "My Wicked, Wicked Ways."

Where to begin? Mina Kirstein began with brains, beauty, money, connections and a passion for reading other people's mail. It is typical of her that she should have taken, in 1922, a leave of absence from her teaching post at Smith College to go to London, where she was psychoanalyzed by Ernest Jones and fell in love with David Garnett. She knew the various "Blossoms" but is "somewhat repelled" by the "psychological incest on a grand scale" that has come recently to light.

It is also typical that when her husband, Henry Tomlinson Curtiss, died in 1929, she spent the next five years writing him letters about her life and their farm, and then insisted that Ellery Sedgwick publish those letters in four installments in The Atlantic Monthly. Naturally, she worked on scripts with Orson Welles and John Houseman for the Mercury Theatre of the Air in the 1930s. Of course, when she went to Iowa during World War II, it was with letters of introduction from the editor of PM and Carl Van Vechter. And who else but Edmund Wilson would have suggested to her that she translate Proust's letters? And so she went off to Paris in 1947 with a case of Bourbon whiskey and letters of introduction from May Sarton and Harold Nicholson, among others, to have dinner with George Balanchine and Julian Huxley, among others, and to track down anybody still alive who had ever known Proust and might have gotten a letter from him.

When, in 1960 at the French Cultural Embassy in New York, she received the Legion d'Honneur, she received it from her old friend the poet Saint-John Perse.

While "Other People's Letters" goes back and forth in time, and to such places as Leningrad, at its heart is Paris in the immediate postwar years, as remembered and as disintegrated from her own letters and diaries. Looking back, Mrs. Curtiss says, "It seems rather as though it had been a fulfillment of one of those adolescent fantasies in which one imagines oneself in the center of some romantic yet realistically perceived scene—the Belle of the Ball," in short. However, my fantasy, unachievable in adolescence, crystallized only thirty years after it happened. It has left in my mind a permanent magic, re-forced each time I re-read a volume of "A la Recherche du Temps Perdu." There, rather than in this world in which I am an anachronism, do I feel at home.

Indeed, Meeting the duchess of Clermont-Tonnerre, Celeste Albert, Damiel Halvay, Genevieve Halvay, Bizet Straus, Matt Scheikovich, Fernand Gregh and the countless Ctefuls is very much like reading Proust. We even seem to meet Proust himself, "the little man with the great eyes, the Sarcen's beak and the ill-fitting dress shirt," as Edmund Wilson described him, busy investigating: "Are you eating properly? That little pimple on your cheek—Really, your skin is too beautiful to be married like that. Is your food too acid? Is your digestion good? Are you regular?"

But at the heart of the heart of the book, its aura, is the Romanian prince (and successful French playwright) Antoine Bibesco. He has a number of letters from Proust; Mina Curtiss wants them; they meet. "I thought I was impatient," she tells her. "I have been for months. But you have rescued me, you marvelous Amazon." He wants to know how long since she has slept with anyone. "Four months," she says. "Ah, much too long," he replies. "I agreed," she reports. He comes to her hotel room at the Ritz. "But you're not in bed," he complains. "All afternoon I've been picturing walking in and finding you waiting for me in bed." He declines brandy and cigarettes. She confides to her diary: "I must hand it to the Romanians. Their idea of impotence in old age is the high-Saxon notion of potency in the prime of life. And afterward he was delightful." She gets the letters.

At this moment in the narrative and in history, Antoine Bibesco is 69 years old, and Mina Curtiss is 50, and I am out of the floor with tears in my eyes. And, of course, going home by boat, of course the Queen Elizabeth, with, of course, Michael Arlen, Noel Coward and Bea Lillie, Mrs. Curtiss chats with Rebecca West, who like Marc Blizstein, is an old friend: "A light kindled in her eyes and she asked whether I had met Antoine Bibesco. 'Not you, too, Rebecca,' I said." They laugh.

Not only Mina Curtiss and Rebecca West, but it seems, End Bagnold! Oh, Antoine. You have to love this book.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

N.Y. Radio City Saved for Year

NEW YORK, April 13 (UPI)—An agreement was announced last night to keep Radio City Music Hall open for at least another year. The accord was reached shortly after what otherwise would have been the last show at the 45-year-old New York landmark.

The New York State Urban Development Corp. announced that it and Rockefeller Center Inc., which runs the financially ailing Music Hall, would jointly operate it through April 12, 1979. The Easter show, which was to have concluded last night, was again today. Meanwhile, a feasibility study will be undertaken for a permanent plan to keep the art deco tourist attraction in operation.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

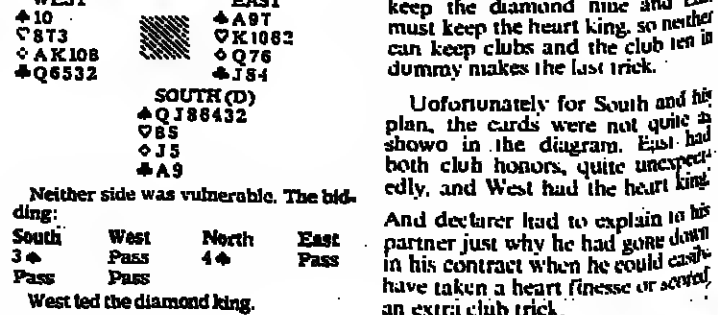
Beginners adore taking finesse and are sometimes known to take them "for practice," jeopardizing a contract that would be entirely safe without a finesse. Better players tend to avoid finesse, or at any rate to postpone them. Sometimes the decision may be close and table presence or intuition may play a part.

Consider, for example, the diagramed deal. South made an obvious opening bid of three spades and was raised to game, a decision that was aggressive, but not unreasonable. And as it turned out the game was virtually a 50-50 proposition, depending on the location of the heart king.

West led two top diamonds and continued with the ten. East played high-low, and produced the queen on the third round with an apathy that convinced declarer that West held the nine. South ruffed and led a spade to the king. When East won the ace and returned a low club, the declarer had to stop to think.

It appeared to him that West had

So declarer looked for a way to make his contract if East held the heart king, and saw that he had good squeeze chances. He put up the club ace, led to the heart ace and led four rounds of trumps, aiming for this position:



It can be seen that this position is a classic double squeeze. On the lead of the last trump, West must keep the diamond nine and East must keep the heart king, so neither can keep clubs and the club ten in dummy makes the last trick.

Unfortunately for South and his plan, the cards were not quite as shown in the diagram. East had both club honors, quite unexpectedly, and West had the heart king. And declarer had to explain to his partner just why he had gone down in his contract when he could easily have taken a heart finesse or scored an extra club trick.

Ailing Otis Hits A 3-Run Homer To Beat Orioles

KANSAS CITY, April 13 (UPI)—Amos Otis, who earlier in the day was rushed to a hospital when he passed a kidney stone, hit a three-run homer in the sixth inning last night, lifting the Kansas City Royals to a 5-2 victory over the Baltimore Orioles. It was the fifth straight win for the Royals and their first since April 13.

Darrell Porter followed Otis with an inside-the-park homer as the Royals scored all five runs, extending their winning streak to three games.

Hal McRae drew a one-out walk in the sixth, and after Mike Flanagan struck out George Brett, Al Cowens lined an opposite-field single to right and Otis, hitting 100 at the time, hit a 2-1 pitch into the left-field seats for a 1-1 lead.

Porter sent Flanagan's next pitch into the right-field corner for his homer and Joe Zebib got Kansas City's fourth straight hit of the inning, a triple into the right-field corner. Tippy Martinez relieved and Clint Hurdle bounced a grounder to first, but Eddie Murray misplayed the ball, allowing Zebib to score.

Tigers 3, Rangers 2

At Arlington, Texas, Mark Fidrych survived a two-run, first-inning home run by Al Oliver to finish with a six-hit effort and help Detroit defeat Texas, 3-2. Consecutive singles by Aurelio Rodriguez, Mark Wagner and Ron LeFlore delivered the winning run off Texas starter Jan Matlack in the seventh inning.

Angels 9, Twins 5

At Anaheim, Calif., Rick Miller's first home run since 1974, a grand slam, was the big hit in an eight-inning game as California beat Minnesota, 9-5. The Angels, who had scored only 10 runs in their first five games, got six unearned runs in the

first after an error by shortstop Roy Smalley.

White Sox 5, Blue Jays 4

At Chicago, Jorge Orta hit two home runs and Wayne Nordin and Ralph Garr hit one each to power Chicago to a 5-4 victory over Toronto. The Blue Jays built a 2-0 lead in the first inning but Orta erased it with homers in the first and fourth innings, his second and third of the season.

Brewers 5, Yankees 3

At Milwaukee, Don Money's tie-breaking, two-run double in the seventh inning and Moose Haas's 14-strikeout pitching sweep unseated Milwaukee to its fifth straight victory, 5-3, over New York. Tim Johnson reached first on Graig Nettles' error with one out in the seventh and Lem Sakata singled before Money ripped a line drive down the left field line off reliever Rich Gossage.

Red Sox 6, Indians 3

At Cleveland, home runs by Jim Rice and Fred Lynn and a two-run single by Jerry Remy carried Boston to a 6-3 victory over Cleveland. The Red Sox jumped in front when Rice connected with two out in the first inning for his second homer of the season, a high, wind-blown drive to left field. Wayne Garland, Lynn led off the second with a towering shot to right.

A's 4, Mariners 3

At Oakland, Jeff Newman homered to lead off the bottom of the ninth inning, giving Oakland its third straight victory over Seattle, 4-3. Newman, inserted in the game in the eighth inning, barely missed a homer on the first pitch to him in the ninth. After the count went to 1-2, he hit the ball over the left-field fence.

Reds 12, Giants 3

In the National League, at Cincinnati, the home team ruined Vida Blue's National League debut with a 20-hit attack and crushed San Francisco, 12-3, as Joe Morgan drove in four runs and Bill Bonham won his second straight start. Morgan had two of Cincinnati's eight doubles while scoring four times.

Cubs 4, Mets 2

At New York, Ray Burris's five-hit effort and two-base errors by New York outfielders Steve Henderson and Bruce Boesch helped Chicago to a 4-2 victory. The Cubs tied the score in the fifth when Henderson dropped Hector Cruz's fly to left. Burris sacrificed Cruz to third and Greg Gross scored him with a grounder.

Expos 8, Phillies 7

At Philadelphia, Gary Carter and Chris Spencer hit two-run homers and Larry Parrish a two-run single as Montreal downed the Phillies, 8-7. Jim Lonborg, making his first start of the season, retired the first 10 Montreal batters before ex-Phillie Dave Cash doubled. After Andre Dawson struck out, Carter hit his second home run of the season for a 2-0 lead.

Cardinals 5, Pirates 1

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Astros 11, Dodgers 10

At Houston, pinch-hitter Jesus Alon's infield error scored Jim Seston from third base in the bottom of the ninth inning to end a 29-hit slugfest and give Houston an 11-10 victory over Los Angeles.



Ray Kennedy (in dark shirt) scores the first goal against Borussia to help Liverpool advance to the European Cup soccer final.

SuperSonics Beat Lakers in First Playoff

SEATTLE, April 13 (AP)—Gus Williams scored 23 points as the Seattle SuperSonics took advantage of Kareem Abdul-Jabbar's foul trouble and pulled away in the fourth period for a 102-90 victory over the Los Angeles Lakers in the first game of their best-of-three National Basketball Association playoff series here last night.

Abdul-Jabbar, who finished with a game-high 26 points, went to the bench with 11:30 left in the game after accruing his fifth personal foul with Seattle ahead, 73-68. When Abdul-Jabbar returned

five minutes later, the Lakers were down, 83-74. Sonics rookie forward Jack Sikma, who scored 13 points, hit a basket to give Seattle its biggest lead of the night, 87-76, with 5:42 left. The Lakers responded with six straight points to cut the gap to 87-82, but the Sonics pulled away again as Marvin Webster scored seven of Seattle's last 15 points.

Webster and Fred Brown each scored 19 points for the Sonics. Adrian Dantley had 17 points and Lou Hudson 13 for Los Angeles. The victory was Seattle's 15th straight at home.

In other NBA playoff games last night:

Bullets 103, Hawks 94

At Landover, Md., forward Bob Dandridge scored 20 points to lead six Washington players in double figures as the Bullets defeated Atlanta, 103-94, to take a 1-0 lead in their playoff series.

Dandridge had 12 of his points in the second period as the Bullets broke from a 25-25 standoff at the end of the first period to a 56-46 halftime lead. Joining him in dou-

ble figures were Kevin Grevey with 17 points, Larry Wright with 16, Wes Unseld with 13, Charles Johnson with 11 and Elvin Hayes with 10.

Hayes, who drew his fourth foul early in the second quarter, was held scoreless in the first half, but finished with 12 rebounds, many of them key ones in the fourth period when Washington held off an Atlanta charge. Unseld had 15 rebounds.

John Drew led Atlanta with 25 points and Eddie Johnson had 15.

Knicks 132, Cavaliers 114

At Richfield, Ohio, Bob McAdoo scored 41 points, including 15 in the decisive third period, to spark New York to a 132-114 victory over Cleveland in the first game of their playoff series.

The Knicks, who lost the regular season series to the Cavaliers 3-1, led 63-59 after the first half, but exploded for a 36-point third period to take command.

Earl Monroe and Spencer Haywood each added 16 points for the Knicks, while Campy Russell led Cleveland with 21.

The Knicks' 132 points, coming on 61 percent shooting, was the highest total against the defense-minded Cavaliers this season.

NBA Playoffs

Eastern Conference

Washington 1 0 1,000

Atlanta 0 1 1,000

New York 1 0 1,000

Cleveland 0 1 1,000

Western Conference

Seattle 1 0 1,000

Los Angeles 0 1 1,000

Milwaukee 1 0 1,000

Phoenix 0 1 1,000

New York 132, Cavaliers 114

Washington 103, Atlanta 94

Seattle 102, Los Angeles 90

European Soccer Cup

Liverpool Faces Bruges in Final

LONDON, April 13 (Reuters)—Bruges, the Belgian champions, will face Liverpool in the final of the European Soccer Cup, a re-run of the UEFA Cup final of two years ago. That time the Englishmen won.

Liverpool coasted at home in its second-leg semifinal with Borussia Moenchengladbach last night, 3-0, after an early Ray Kennedy goal had rubbed out the West Germans' 2-1 lead after the first match. So Liverpool will defend in England on May 10 the crown it gained in Rome nearly a year ago over Borussia.

Elsewhere semifinals in all three European club competitions produced close shaves and high drama.

A Late Victory

Bruges, for instance, knocked out Juventus, 2-0, with a goal by Rene Vandereycken four minutes from the end of extra time. Some 113 minutes after the match, Bruges canceled the 1-0 lead the visitors brought from the Turin leg. The Italians were never subdued but when defender Claudio Gentile, one of their cluster of internationals, was ordered off in extra time they faltered.

A second Belgian team, Anderlecht, won a place, 2-0, for the third year running in the final of the Cup Winners Cup on goals by Arie Haan and Rob Resenbrink from the penalty spot. These stretched Anderlecht's aggregate over Twente Enschede to 3-0.

In contrast, Vienna qualified only after a penalty competition. The crowd in Austria had to wait until the second half for the two goals that overtook the 2-1 away leg lead of Moscow Dynamo.

Fifth Penalty Counts

But a last-minute goal for the Russians made the score 2-1 and 3-3 on aggregate. Extra time failed to break the stalemate and only the fifth penalty, slotted home by Martine, dashed Soviet hopes.

In the UEFA cup, Bastia beat Grasshoppers Zurich, 1-0, and edged the Swiss on the away-goal rule since the teams were tied on aggregate, 3-3. Claude Papi's goal last night came with 23 minutes left.

Bastia will meet in the two-leg fi-

nal PSV Eindhoven, the Dutch champions, which lost to Barcelona, 3-1, but won on aggregate, 4-3.

The 80,000 people in the Spanish crowd saw Carlos Rexach score from the penalty spot after Johan Cruyff had been fouled and a goal by Fortes made it 2-0 within 18 minutes, but Nick Deacy, coming on as a second-half substitute, scored for PSV.

Cruyff earned a second penalty midway through the second half and Rexach again tucked it away but the Dutch defense stood firm to the end.

NASL Standings

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Eastern Division

Columbus 2 0 0 0 0 0 10

Washington 2 0 0 0 0 0 0

Toronto 0 1 0 1 0 0 0

Rochester 0 1 0 1 0 0 0

Central Division

Dallas 2 0 0 0 0 0 10

Tulsa 1 1 1 1 1 1 10

Colorado 0 1 1 1 1 1 10

Minnesota 0 1 1 1 1 1 10

Western Division

Vancouver 1 1 1 1 1 1 10

Seattle 1 1 1 1 1 1 10

Portland 1 1 1 1 1 1 10

Los Angeles 1 1 1 1 1 1 10

American Conference

Toronto 2 0 4 2 0 0 10

Tampa Bay 1 1 2 1 0 0 10

New England 0 1 1 2 1 1 10

Fort Lauderdale 0 2 1 1 1 1 10

Central Division

Detroit 2 0 4 2 0 0 10

Houston 1 1 2 1 0 0 10

Memphis 0 2 1 2 0 0 10

Chicago 0 2 0 2 0 0 10

Western Division

San Diego 3 0 2 2 0 0 10

California 2 0 2 2 0 0 10

Oakland 1 1 1 1 1 1 10

San Jose 0 3 1 1 1 1 10

Six points awarded for victory; one point awarded for each goal scored up to a total of three per team per season.

Wednesday's Matches

Colorado 1, Minnesota 0

San Diego 2, San Jose 1

Francis Goes to U.S.

BIRMINGHAM, England, April 13 (UPI)—Trevor Francis, one of England's best attacking midfield players, signed today to play for the Detroit Express on loan from the English first-division club Birmingham City. He will earn about \$3,000 a week during the North American Soccer League season.

Los Angeles Reaffirms Plan for 'Spartan' Games

LOS ANGELES, April 13 (AP)—This city's plans for "Spartan" 1984 Olympic Games remain intact after successful negotiations with the International Olympic Committee, Mayor Tom Bradley said yesterday.

Bradley reported that differences between local officials and the IOC were ironed out during meetings in Mexico City this week. "We had no desire to run the Games," he said. "All of that is the responsibility of the IOC. The city's essential concern is to hold the Games in a low-cost Spartan tradition without cost to the taxpayer."

The key concession granted Los

Angeles by the IOC is veto power over any decision which could increase the cost of the Games, according to Bradley. This agreement includes a wording change that permits Los Angeles to negotiate U.S. television rights for the games and retain all money except for a one-third share taken by the IOC.

No Other Proceeds

The IOC, in a letter signed by its president, Lord Killanin, agreed that except for the television money, "the IOC will not request any other proceeds from the Games."

The IOC, Killanin's letter said, agrees to waive a rule that requires that television revenues be sent directly to the IOC and then distributed. The IOC agreed that television revenues will be distributed by Los Angeles.

IOC officials had earlier indicated that contingency plans were being developed to hold the Games elsewhere because of a reported challenge by Los Angeles officials to the IOC's power to control the Games.

Describing the Mexico meetings, Bradley said: "The essence of what took place was that there were a number of clarifications which were largely semantic and some which were more substantive which were worked out during face-to-face meetings."

Norton, Holmes Agree to Fight

NEW YORK, April 13 (AP)—Ken Norton signed yesterday to fight unbeaten Larry Holmes and said he intended to refute charges that he was a paper champion.

He has been called that by various critics, including Leon Spinks, since he gained heavyweight title recognition from the World Boxing Council after it withdrew recognition from Spinks on the grounds that he violated an agreement to fight Norton.

Norton signed for a scheduled 15-rounder against Holmes, 27-0, on June 9 in Las Vegas. The fight was announced a day after Spinks, still recognized as champion by the World Boxing Association, and Muhammad Ali agreed to a rematch in New Orleans on Sept. 15. Spinks upset Ali for the title last Feb. 15.

Transactions

PRO FOOTBALL

National Football League

CHICAGO BEARS—Traded defensive tackle Willie Chambers to the Tampa Bay Buccaneers for Tampa's No. 1 draft choice in 1979 and a sixth-round pick.

LOS ANGELES RAMS—Announced acquisition of veteran quarterback Roman Gabriel, 33, from the New York Jets—Signed backup quarterback and Jerome Barkum, 34, and a safety, Mike Hickey.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

VANCOUVER CANUCKS—Fired Coach Orndieff Kutterback and assistant coach Arvid Brown.

Moret, Rangers' Pitcher, Hospitalized After Trance

ARLINGTON, Texas, April 13 (UPI)—Rangers pitcher Roger Moret, described by teammates as unusually morose during pre-game warmups, slipped into a catatonic state in the locker room yesterday and stood "like a statue" for 45 minutes.

Moret, who a week ago had threatened to leave the Rangers because of a dispute with two other players, entered the locker room after the club's workout before a game with the Detroit Tigers.

Witnesses said Moret took off his uniform, told manager Billy Hunter he was leaving the club and then walked to his locker. There, standing only in his underwear and holding a shower slipper in one hand, he stood frozen for 45 minutes.

All attempts to get him to sit down or go to the training room were futile and it took five injec-

Team Canada Coach

RICHFIELD, Ohio, April 13 (AP)—Harry Howell, general manager of the Cleveland Barons and coach of the Canadian National Hockey League team, has been named to coach Team Canada in the world hockey championships, which begin in Prague on April 26.

Astros 11, Dodgers 10

At Houston, pinch-hitter Jesus Alon's infield error scored Jim Seston from third base in the bottom of the ninth inning to end a 29-hit slugfest and give Houston an 11-10 victory over Los Angeles.

Cardinals 5, Pirates 1

At St. Louis, Bob Forsch hurled a four-hit effort and Mike Tyson doubled home the tie-breaking run in the fourth inning as St. Louis earned a 5-1 win over Pittsburgh and John Cantafuria. Forsch struck out nine.

Expos 8, Phillies 7

At Philadelphia, Gary Carter and Chris Spencer hit two-run homers and Larry Parrish a two-run single as Montreal downed the Phillies, 8-7. Jim Lonborg, making his first start of the season, retired the first 10 Montreal batters before ex-Phillie Dave Cash doubled. After Andre Dawson struck out, Carter hit his second home run of the season for a 2-0 lead.

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At Philadelphia, Gary Carter and Chris Spencer hit two-run homers

